Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Russia has lost in the present war with the Turks, up to the present time, over 71,700 men.

It is reported in England that the deer in Watford Park are suffering severely from hydrophobia. They must be having a dog-on lively time of it.

If it is criminal to remonetize silver, which we so largely produce, why is it not equally criminal to use gold as money? If silver as money was at a premium over gold, what reason is there for doubting that silver, remonetized, will at least reach par with gold?

The London *Advertiser* of January 5 says that official information has been received at St. Petersburg that the Chinese have massacred fifteen thousand men, women and children at the Kashgarian town of Maras, committing most frightful atrocities. We hope the docile "heathen Chinee" has not turned his hand to sanguinary uses.

The Wesleyan Female College, of the city of Cincinnati, suspended on the 5th inst. on account of debts amounting to $80,000, and unsatisfactory business. The college is nearly half a century old, and has graduated a number of eminent women, among whom is Mrs. President Hayes. The college is under the management of the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Conference.

What is to be done with David Davis? This sly old fellow inspired a silver meeting in his own town, but didn't attend. He is for silver remonetization,—and, of course, is now a repudiator, a swindler, a cheat, an oppressor of the poor, and a scallawag generally. The modern ten commandments require the worship of the gold dollar and obedience to its manifold behests.

The "Knights of Liberty," delegates from the order of "Members of Stars," which have been in secret session at Reading, Pa., for several days, adjourned Friday, after having resolved on the formation of a new party. Roman Catholics and Protestants are alike admitted to the order. Their object is the formation of a new national party in the interest of labor and more currency. The organization insists on the remonetization of silver and the payment of the debt in silver coin, not in gold.

There seems to be a considerable stir in clerical circles, and also among laic circles, as to the new hell departure taken by Canon Farrer, Henry Ward Beecher and others. Now, whether there be a hell or not, or just the kind of a place there may be, we have no particular desire to settle either for ourselves or others the disputed question by shooting square for the place. And if there is any clear way to shun the place or its uncertainties, we believe in doing it; and, if shunned, it is a matter of but little concern what or where it is.

Colorado, our Centennial State, is pushing forward to greatness with unexampled rapidity. She boasts of having 1,067 miles of railroad, and a population of over 150,000, an increase of 25,000 over last year. Her gold and silver product for 1877 was $6,900,000; her chief industries, $16,500,000. Her cattle exports last year amounted to $3,500,000, and was so large that the railroads could not furnish transportation as promptly as needed. The farms and gardens produced $5,000,000. This is a good record for the State. It is said that immigration into her borders is greater than ever before.

The Silver Question.

The proposition of the anti-silver men is that they have the right to invest their money in government bonds or any other species of property on a basis of a gold and silver coin, and then turn around and procure, by stealth, legislation which demonetizes silver, and then take advantage of their own wrong and say to the debtor, whether government or an individual, "It is true we made a contract on a gold and silver basis, agreeing to receive either in payment, but since then we have procured the demonetization of silver, and you must pay us in gold. It is true you could readily pay us in silver coin, as you could command plenty of that, but then gold is more valuable to us, and if you can't pay us in gold we can foreclose our mortgages and take your property at about one-fourth its real value." In other words, the anti-silver men, and their subsidized press, represent the money aristocrats of the country, who are making a last desperate struggle to seize with tyrants' hands the rod of financial power that will enable them to reduce four-fifths of the people to want and beggary, and then enrich and build themselves up on the ruins of the masses.

This grasping for power by the few, to be exercised over the many, to their hurt and humiliation, may succeed for a time, but a counter sentiment will work a revolution among the masses, who will rise in their might and by voice and ballot, if not by more violent means, down the citadel of financial power erected by the Shylocks of the land, which has been exercising its power to the people's ruin and the nation's hurt, and erect in its stead a system of national finance and legislation that will benefit the many instead of the few; one that will enure to the people's good; one that will tend to stimulate and build up the industries of the country, give employment to labor, and secure contentment, prosperity and happiness to all.

As a people, we must oppose and resist oppression in whatever form it may come, and not suffer our rights and liberties to be dwarfed and restrained so as to cramp us, nor suffer them to be wrested from us by the financial power and policies of foreign nations any sooner than we would suffer them to be destroyed by the military power of foreign nations. The number of financial failures reported every day is largely increasing and must continue to do so unless the suicidal financial policy of the country be changed. Wall street, where they deem it honorable to rob and defraud in their business transactions on the wholesale, and the creditor classes, have but little sympathy with the suffering masses. The immense number of ordinary business men of limited means, scattered all over the land, who have been struggling honestly to make a comfortable living for their families that are daily being dragged down by our present ruinous financial policy, and sacrificed to the cruel demands of creditors, is truly appalling and distressing. But their distresses fail to reach the ears of the Shylocks who now worship the golden calf, and, it seems, scarcely reach the ears of the government that should protect its citizens in their rights of property rather than destroy them.

Let Congress give ear to the wants and demands of the people, and that speedily. The people know their wants and necessities, and a failure longer to recognize their claims may result in goading them into a state of desperation that may result in dire disaster to the country. The people have a right to expect the government to foster and encourage industry, rather than cripple and destroy it. The people, very unanimously, demand a change in the financial policy of the government, and that they shall not be crushed to death in a golden vice, and demand that silver be remonetized.

Rifle Clubs of South Carolina.

The chivalric organizations of the South, known as rifle clubs, white liners, etc., still maintain their organizations. The white government of the palmetto State, run by Wade Hampton, has reduced the colored man to a state of cringing, suppliant subserviency, so that he dare not even assert his manhood in the face of southern aristocracy, and the uses of the rifle club are not, therefore, so extensive as formerly. They, however, occasionally find an opportunity to give play to their chivalry and valor: if not in massacreing the poor negro, it is in overwhelming a United States revenue officer, and preventing him from executing the laws, and thus successfully resist the authority of the United States.

On the 27th ult. special Deputy Marshal, William Durham, and three subordinates who had arrested a man by the name of Hill, and his wagon driver, from North Carolina, who were peddling tobacco illegally stamped, and in fraud of the revenue laws, were overpowered by one of South Carolina's rifle clubs, of over one hundred members, who surounded the the revenue officers and compelled them to remove the handcuffs from the prisoners and release them. This occurred not far from Spartanburg, South Carolina. Deputy Collector Kirkland, of Spartanburg, writes that the offenders are men of means and influence and that the local authorities will be unable to arrest, try and punish them. This is a third edition of nullification. It is also an exhibition of the true animus of the South towards the general government. It also evinces how the southern chivalry receive and reciprocate the most generous treatment on the part of the present administration. It should also convince the President that his policy of peace and conciliation is like throwing pearls before swine, and that he should obey the divine injunction and desist casting pearls, but instead thereof should cast sufficient executive power to disband the rifle clubs and enforce obedience to the laws of the land, and respect for the rights of others.

If the local authorities are too impotent and unable to protect United States officials in the discharge of their official duties in South Carolina, and punish would-be aristocratic criminals, the National Government had better make its power felt, and afford its officers sufficient force to execute the laws, and, if necessary, suspend a few rifle club organizations at the end of a piece of hemp. A little hanging might serve as a very effective antidote to these miniature rebellions. A little of the snap of an Andrew Jackson would serve as the best means of southern conciliation.

Women Suffragists in Caucus.

The delegates to the National Woman Suffrage Association held a caucus in Washington city, in ladies' reception room of the Senate, on the 7th instant. Mrs. Spencer presided. Their tenth annual convention is now holding in that city. They expect to arrange for a raid upon Congress to secure immediate action thereby on a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any citizen of the United States, by any State or Territory, on account of sex. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, Dr. Mary A. Thompson of Portland, Oregon, and other celebrated suffragists are present. We wish them success, but do really think silver should be remonetized before the country is called upon to adopt the sixteenth amendment.

The trial of Samuel J. Tilden (at one time a Democratic candidate for the Presidency) for defrauding the Government of taxes began on January 8. Tilden's best holt will be to plead the statute of limitations.

Hampton and Butler.

It now turns out that Wade Hampton was not altogether pleased with the result of the Butler-Patterson coalition in the United States Senate, in and by which Hamburg Butler was seated as Senator from the Palmetto. Hampton had a covetous eye upon the Senatorial seat, and was in hopes the seat claimed by Butler would be declared vacant, and then it would fall to his lot to occupy it. The seating of Butler, it is said, chagrined the exalted Governor somewhat, and he determined upon revenging himself by forcing the prosecution against Patterson.

Now, it seems since poor Patterson has been stricken down with severe illness, that Hampton and Hamburg Butler are conspiring, in case Patterson recovers, to force him to resign his seat in the United States Senate by pressing the State prosecutions against him with all speed. If he resigns and makes a vacancy for Hampton, then the prosecutions pending against him in South Carolina will be withdrawn, and the dark, grim walls of a states prison will no longer flit before the vision of Patterson.

We have no doubt the scheme will work successfully, and that ere long Wade Hampton will be a U. S. Senator, and the confrere of Hamburg Massacre Butler. The plan of the Rebel Democracy is to get control of the U. S. Senate by any and every means, honorable or dishonorable; and then, controlling both branches of Congress, will control the Executive branch of the government more effectually than they now do.

It is high time the people awake, and once more rally around the flag.

The Atacama Wrecked.

The Atacama, a fine steamer belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, went to pieces on the rock known as *Quiebra Alas*, a short distance south of Caldera, on the night of the 30th ult. The captain, all the officers, and many of the crew and passengers were lost. It is estimated that 101 persons were drowned, and 29 saved. The ship was commanded by Capt. Lambrith, an experienced seaman, and was on a voyage from Valparaiso to Callao. The accident occurred about eight o'clock, P. M., when most of the passengers were below, and so instantaneous was the breaking up of the ship that no time was given to gain the deck.

One sad incident took place. Mr. Kennedy, agent for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company at Chanaral, was returning from Valparaiso on his wedding trip. He fastened a lifebelt on his bride and threw himself into the water with her, but before they could extricate themselves from the debris, a spar fell, striking the poor lady on the neck and causing instant death. The husband afterward reached the shore, and the body of the bride was washed upon the beach.

The bodies of a number of others were also washed up. The true cause of the wreck, and the fearful loss of life occasioned thereby, will not be correctly known until the matter be fully investigated.

General Grant is now in Egypt, Africa, the land of the Pharaohs. He arrived at Alexandria on Friday last. The Turkish Governor, and the admiral in command of the fleet, paid a visit to General Grant, who recognized the courtesy by returning the visit, having to accompany him Commander Robeson, Chief Engineer Tully and Lieutenant Haudy. The Khedive of Egypt has tendered the use of his palace, in Cairo, to ex-President Grant during his stay there, and placed at his command a steamer with which to navigate the Nile. He left for Cairo on Monday.

We hope our patrons will be indulgent with us for being late again We have reset all our advertisements and this has delayed us. We expect to visit our patrons on time hereafter.

Work or Bread.

January 3, a large body of workingmen, in San Francisco, marched to the mayor's office and demanded work or bread. They suggested to the mayor that employment on the streets and other public improvements might be furnished them. The mayor, in a short address, advised them of his inability to meet their demands, and recommended them to call upon the various benevolent associations.

The crowd, numbering several thousand, received the address of the mayor in sullen silence, and marched to the new City Hall lots, where they were addressed by their leaders, who exhorted them to help themselves by force, if other means failed. We suggest that San Francisco refer her labor troubles to Congress.

Let the government heed the signs of the times and act in the interest of our prostrate industries, and lend a helping hand to stimulate them to renewed activity.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1878.

There is an impression that it is one feature of the policy agreed on by some of the "last ditch" statesmen here, to make it so hot through mob and rifle club violence for Republican Federal officials in the South that they will be terrorized into a neglect of duty; then their negligence can be urged as a basis for a "change," good Confederates being selected to succeed them. No one has forgotten with what effrontery and success a southern Senator recently urged the appointment and confirmation of Confederate-Democratic Fitzsimons on the ground that any Republican would be equally offensive to "the people" (Democrats) of Georgia. The shameless admission was virtually made pending the appointment, that it would be useless to appoint any other than a Democrat as there was a pre-determined purpose to so obstruct the enforcement of the laws by a Republican official that the appointment of such would practically amount to nuillification. These and kindred rearsons appear to have been accepted as valid and binding by a sufficient number of Republicans to secure Fitzsimmons confirmation, against the protest of almost every Republican Senator. Now comes the official report of the latest outbreak in the jurisdiction of that "great and good man" Wade Hampton. Several revenue officers were overtaken by one of his rifle clubs and forced to release a prisoner who was captured openly violating the law, under pain of death in case of refusal. It is further added that the leaders in this act of defiance to the government authority, are men of great influence in their communities; and in the light of the wholesale release of political murderers in that State since last spring, and the quashing of all legal processes looking to their punishment, very few entertained any hope or expectation that the perpetrators of this latest crime will ever be brought to justice.

The life of Senator Patterson is again despaired of; he has suffered several relapses, the last one very severe; and there seems no reasonable ground to look for his ultimate recovery. A report is also current here that he has concluded to fall in with the overtures of mercy made by the Hampton ring of South Carolina Democracy, whereby his alleged misdemeanors are to be condoned in case he resigns his place in the Senate, making way for one of their kind; otherwise he is to be prosecuted into the penitentiary. In view of the facility with which juries and judges can be found in that high-toned community to convict and sentence accused Republicans, it appears only a question with Mr. Patterson, even should he survive his present illness, whether he will retire voluntarily or by force; and the prospect is now regarded as first-class for soon having that little State represented in the Senate by that brace of eminent patriots, Butler and Hampton. The Pelican State is too rich in Democratic Senatorial material to warrant the supposition that Mr. Kellogg will be long allowed to occupy the seat recently awarded him, undisturbed. The political quiet so noticeable here since the holiday adjournment, is wearing very thin as we approach the date for reassembling; and all the appearances seem to indicate that partisan strife will be taken up where it was dropped on the 15th ult., and that the caldron will be at boiling point directly Senators and Representatives, invigorated by 25 days relaxation, get well down to work. The Democratic leaders have never since 1861, been more insolently aggressive; and they appear anxious to rush into the inevitable struggle uniformly predicted with a confidence begotten of late success and with characteristic impetuosity and without regard to appearancas, when the spoils appear almost within reach of their hands, outstretched to grasp them; and Republicans are apparently rapidly coming to realize that it is nearer a life and death struggle than they have waged since their first great contest in 1856; there is also an under current of feeling growing more perceptible each day, that party and individual destinies are so shaping themselves that the relations President Hayes is to hereafter hold to the two former, now contending for supremacy over the broad field of the North Carolina Republic, will soon be so clearly defined that neither will be left in doubt as to the measure of support to be accorded his Administration. It is gratifying to be able to break the monotonous history of business depression and failures by the announcemeut of an active reduction of the national debt last month, an exhibit not possible during any prior December for four years. Below are some items from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service. New districts added during the year 4—3 on the lakes, the other in Florida. Disasters to vessels within the limits of the service, 134. Estimated value of vessels and cargoes, $3.293.332. Lives saved, 1.461. Lost, 39. No of shipwrecked persons sheltered 368, and total number of the days shelter afforded, 963. Total amount of property saved, $1.713.647; amount lost, $1.597.685. Number of vessels and their cargoes totally lost, 34. On 50 occasions where life saving apparatus was used, an aggregate of 871 persons were landed. The monotony of the life of the crew and the inadequate rate of compensation (recommended for an increase) are assigned as the greatest obstacle to their desired efficiency. The observance of New Years did not materially differ from that of past years, except in the diminished number of "open houses." The White House was filled with members of Foreign Legations, resplendent in gold lace and arts decoration; and the officers of our army and navy were almost as profusely ornamented with brass buttons and epaulets. Ladies, despite hard times and busted banks, were dressed in a style of regal magnificence rarely attempted heretofore.

Leo.

NEW THEORY OF HAMBURG.

The Massacre a plot against Chamberlain.—Hampton Opposed to Seating Butler.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows: "There will be a strong pressure from some of the South Carolina Republicans to secure the investigation which Senator Butler wants, and one that shall at the same time bring to light all the facts of the Hamburg massacre. A new explanation of the real cause underlying that great outrage has been advanced here as the key to the whole affair. It is to the effect that it was deliberately planned as a means of turning the Democrats of the State, who in large numbers were then supporting Chamberlain for the Democratic nomination against him. The contest for nomination had progressed so far that many prominent Democrats had announced that Chamberlain was a good-enough Governor for them. Hampton, Gary, Butler, and others were greatly disturbed at this feature of the situation, and it was decided that something must be done to force chamberlain to side strongly with colored Republicans, and so consolidate the Democrats against him. The charge made is, that these gentlemen and their friends concluded that disarming the colored militia at Hamburg, and such a demonstration upon them as would compel Chamberlain to measures which would prove most distasteful to the Democrats of the State, would probably accomplish the end which they had in view, and defeat Chamberlain. As to all the circumstances of the preparations and the responsibility of each of those whose names have been prominently used at the North as the leading participants, it is claimed that ample testimony can readily be obtained, Another point which it is expected will be made clear by an investigation is that Hampton and his immediate friends were not in favor of seating Butler here, but that they dsired the Senate to declare that there had been no election, so that the matter might be remanded to the Legislature. In this case, Hampton himself would have been returned. The arrangement with Patterson disarranged this plan, and is said to explain why Hampton is not acting cordially with Butler in stopping the legal proceedings against Patterson. At present all indications point to an interesting and important investigation when the Senate reassembles."

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY

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AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session. Among these, the finances of the State, being of first importance, will claim a corresponding share of your time and attention. Fortunately, they are in such an excellent condition, and the credit of the State so high, that you will probably have little difficulty in re-adjusting the funds to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the year, without imposing additional taxation.

Total receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '77.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 29, 76		$984,997 62
General fund		4,324,905 43
Sinking fund, ordinary receipts		2,063,513 24
" new loan, 5 per ct		8,000,000 00
" prem. on new loan		261,922 33
" interest on sale of new loan		9,161 44
		$15,644,500 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,010,381 30	
Loans redeemed	8,035,199 38	
Interest on loans	1,414,651 63	
Premium on gold	13,726 38	
Compensation, Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank	6,000 00	
Coupon interest, paid to Treasurer	2,497 50	
		13,482,453 50
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, '77		$ 2,162,046 87

PUBLIC DEBT—FUNDED DEBT.

Over-due loans, upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	$60,981 58
Redeemable loans of 5 and 6 per cent. loan, upon which interest has been stopped, and not presented for payment	645,950 00
Five per cent., payable in 1878	273,000 00
Six per cent., payable in 1879	400,000 00
Five per cent., payable in 1882	395,000 00
Four and one-half per cent., payable in 1882	87,000 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1882	2,472,200 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1892	2,995,800 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1892, and payable in 1992	8,000,000 00
Six per cent., Agricultural College, payable in 1922	500,000 00
Relief notes in circulation	$97,174 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,038 54
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditor certificates	25 00
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	144 60
	113,882 73
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1877	$22,943,814 41
Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness, Jan. 1st, 1878, of	$4,686,413 06
Allegheny Valley railroad bonds	3,200,000 00
Balance in Sinking Fund Nov. 30, 1877	1,705,014 87
	9,591,427 93
Indebtedness unprovided for	$13,352,386 28

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The new five per cent. eight million loan, for the redemption of the maturing loans of the Commonwealth, authorized by act of March 30, 1877, was duly advertised, and the bids therefor were open on the first day of May, 1877. The bids above par amounted to over $17,000,000, and the premium realized was $261,922 33. Of the eight millions of bonds redeemed with the proceeds of this loan, over five millions were six per cent, currency interest bearing bonds, and the remainder were five per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. This reduction of the rate of interest will save the State more than fifty thousand dollars annually.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '77:

Balance in fund Nov. 29, '76	$140,251 37
Revenue	4,324,905 43
Total receipts	$4,465,156 80
Payments	4,010,381 30
Balance in fund Nov. 30, '77	$454,775 50
Estimated revenue for 1878	3,643,300 00
Total available fund	$4,098,075 50
Estimated expenses	4,567,000 00
	$268,825 50
Appropriat'ns for last year not paid	665,000 00
Deficit	$933,925 50

The depressed condition of the industrial interests forbid the attempt to meet the deficit by increased taxation. I, therefore, recommend that one-third of the revenue derived from the corporation tax be diverted from the Sinking Fund and paid into the General Fund for the present year. There will still be ample funds, after payment of interest, to more than comply with the constitutional provisions for the redemption of the debt. The one-third so diverted will, in part, pay the extraordinary expenses of the July riots, which are estimated to be about five hundred thousand dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by closest scrutiny of all appropriation bills, and the strictest economy in all departments of the government.

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund, Nov. 29, '77	$889,502 25
Two-third tax on corporation stock	1,391,013 24
Allegheny Railroad Company, (interest on bonds)	112,500 00
Allegheny Railroad Co., (bonds redeemed)	100,500 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company (commutation tax)	460,000 00
New five per cent. loans, issued by act, March 29, 1877	8,000,000 00
Premium on sale of new loan	261,922 33
Interest on sale of new loan	9,161 44
	$11,174,599 26

PAYMENTS.

Five per cent. gold loan redeemed	$3,166,009 00	
Six per cent. loan redeemed	4,869,185 25	
Relief notes	5 00	
Total am't loan red'd	$8,035,196 25	
Premium on gold for payment of interest	13,726 38	
Amount of interest paid during fiscal year	1,414,651 63	
Compensation Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philad'a	6,000 00	
		2,469,574 39
Balance in fund Nov. 30, '77		$1,705,014 87
Amount payable on demand:		
Over due loan	60,981 58	
Called in loans	645,950 00	
Relics, notes, etc	113,882 93	
		820,814 31
Available for payment of public debt Nov. 30, 1877		$885,200 56
Coupon account, 1876	$4,754 00	
Coupon account, 1877	2,497 50	
		2,256 50
Estimated receipts and payments of Sinking Fund for fiscal year 1878:		
Corporation tax	$1,300,000 00	
Less one-third heretofore recommended for diversion for general purposes	433,000 00	
	$867,000 00	
Commutation of tonnage tax	460,000 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	300,000 00	
Total receipts 1878	$1,667,000 00	
Int. on public debt	1,225,000 00	
Coupon ac't. of 1877	2,256 50	
	1,227,256 50	
Surplus for 1878		$439,743 50
Available for payment of public debt during 1878		$1,327,200 56

The Constitution provides that the annual reduction of the public debt shall not be less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It would appear, apparently, by the record of the debt canceled, that the indebtedness of the State has only been reduced during the fiscal year just closed, in the sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents. But, by a further examination, it will appear that the Sinking Fund Commissioners called in for redemption the following loans, viz:

Registered 10x15 six per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$4,710,400	
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	4,565,350	
		$115,050
Registered six per cent., call of July 6, 1877	$250,300	
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	220,900	
		29,400
Coupon 10x15 six per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$369,000	
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	2,000	
		367,000
Coupon, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$2,785,000	
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	2,726,000	
		59,000
Registered, May 4, 1852, five per cent., call of May 18, 1877	$460,500	
Redeemed to Nov. 30, 1877	415,000	
		45,500
Am't of loan on which interest has been stopped and not redeemed		$645,950

The call contained the notice that interest would cease at the end of ninety days. These loans not presented in accordance with the notice have ceased to draw interest since the time given in the call has expired. The principal will be paid, without interest from that time, when presented. Practically, the constitutional provision as to the annual reduction of the State indebtedness has been more than fully complied with.

Under the several acts constituting the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the law is very defective for the purpose of obtaining a fair and equal assessment of the subjects of State taxation, and for ascertaining and determining the value thereof. When the Board was organized in 1844, it consisted of one member from each judicial district, together with the State Treasurer, and the principal subject of taxation was real estate. The Board now consists of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and personal property only is liable to taxation. The law, as applicable to real estate, is not adapted to the valuation and equalization of personal property.

The reports from the commissioners of the several counties of the returns made by the assessors are so unequal in the valuation of the property, and some of them so deficient in returning full assessments of the various kinds of property taxable for State purposes, that great injustice is done to the Commonwealth, as well as to many counties, in consequence of this want of uniformity in valuations and completeness of returns. The power of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to remedy this by going behind the returns to make corrections from information derived from other sources has been questioned, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session to remedy this defect, and to define the powers and extend the duties of the Board of Revenue Commissioners. But the bill was not passed. The triennial meeting of the Board will take place this winter, and without such legislation, under the construction of the present law, which is contended for, the duties of the Board will be only clerical, and the meeting a useless ceremony. If revenue is to be derived from that source, there should be adequate power to ascertain the amount, and to enforce its collection, and this law should be passed without delay, in order that the Revenue Commissioners, at the approaching meeting, may avail themselves of its provisions.

Many appropriations are asked for annually for the benefit of the classes of persons who pay these taxes, but to pay appropriations it is necessary to have revenue. The accounting and financial officers of the Commonwealth should be provided with the means of ascertaining and collecting the amount of taxes which the laws have imposed. To declare by law that a subject or article of property is liable to taxation, will produce no revenue unless the means of assessing and collecting the taxes are provided.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

An examination of the many failures of these institutions during the year domonstrates that to allow them to be used as banks of discount is fatal to the interests of the depositors, even where the business is conducted with ordinary integrity and prudence. Banks of discount and exchange, although entitled saving banks, must be conducted as a business and cannot be managed as a trust. Money must be loaned to business men upon business paper subject to the fluctuations of trade, and interested in speculations, which, while perfectly legitimate for a business man, involve risks which ought no to be taken by a trustee. The law should separate banks of discount for business purposes from institutions designed for the safe keeping of the earnings of the pople, and ought not to allow them to be deceived by the name of saving banks, applied to what are, in reality, simply banks of discount and exchange.

A movement is on foot to organize a national postal savings fund. Such a scheme is a subject for serious reflecion. It involves not alone questions of a pecuniary nature, but those of a profound political character. It invests the Federal government with a vast trust, and clothes it with corresponding influence. It would add intense interest to our elections, and give the dominant party the weight of the conservatism of a great vested interest. On the other hand, it offers the people the securest depository for their savings, and excites an abiding interest in the perpetuity and integrity of the National government. Upon the whole, it seems to me to promise enduring benefits to the people individually, and to the nation, and to be worthy of support and cooperation.

Pending the discussion and organiazation of such a system, which must, of necessity, require time, I most earnestly renew my recommendations of last year, and urge upon you the passage of a law, embodying the principles and provisions therein set forth. The State cannot be held stainless of these failures. Its characters, incorporating as "savings banks" what were really banks of discount, had much to do with the respect and faith the people felt for them. It is, therefore, a duty to draw, at once, the line between a business and a trust, and to prevent hereafter the enormous losses accruing to the worthiest of our people by a deceitful and dangerous combination.

As a further safeguard, I believe it would be a most wise provision to create a Bank Examiner or Commissioner, with duties analogous to those of the Insurance Commissioner, who would periodically make an examination of the banks of the Commonwealth, and report their condition. His powers and compensation might be defined and mixed, as those of the Insurance Commissioner now are.

EDUCATION.

The views of the Superintendent of Public Instruction corresponds so nearly with my own that I need do little more than call attention to his report. He repeats the recommendation for a revision of the school laws, and, I trust, you will see the advisability of bringing the original enactments, supplements, outrages, and decisions into one concise and logical code. The money appropriated to pay the indebtedness of the Normal Schools was apportioned among those institutions, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. Although relieving them from temporary embarrassment, it will be necessary to provide for their future welfare. Normal Schools are an essential part of a public school system, and the Legislature will, no doubt, see that those of Pennsylvania are not restricted in their sphere of usefulness by the want of funds. I fully recommend the trial of the cautious system of compulsory education of vagrant children, proposed by the Superintendent, and have elsewhere given my views of the subject of industrial schools and workshops, which he fortifies by his arguments and facts and examples, proving the feasibility of the scheme.

The report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans presents a satisfactory record of the progress and health of the wards of the State, and conveys the gratifying intelligence of the welfare of those who have completed the course, "nearly all of whom are at work—many engaged in the simpler kinds of hand labor, but many at trades, on farms, or in the professions." Under the laws, the Orphans' Schools close finally on the first day of June, 1879, and it will be necessary for the present Legislature, if it desires to continue the bounty of the State, to provide for the two thousand children between the ages of four and sixteen years, who will then be left in them. Of the three plans set forth by the Superintendent, it seems to me that either the first, to repeal the act closing the schools in 1879, and allow the system to run on to its natural end, or the third, discharging all children over a certain age, or for whom suitable homes can be found, and providing for the rest in the homes for friendless children which exist in various parts of the State, will close this noble undertaking, as it was begun, in charity. The pride and pleasure they have felt in their work, the satisfaction they have derived from its happy result, leave no doubt that the adoption of either course will meet the warm approbation of the people of Pennsylvania.

THE JULY RIOTS.

In the early part of July, I arranged a trip across the continent. At that time the peace of the Commonwealth seemed assured and all classes of society appeared to have accepted with resignation the results of the continued depression in business. As a precautionary measure, however, in consultation with the Adjutant General, I gave him instructions, in case of any unexpected outbreak requiring prompt and vigorous action, to order troops to the assistance of the local authorities, in accordance with the policy heretofore adopted. On the sixteenth, I left for the West. Shortly after, trouble arose on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its employes, which culminated in the strikers seizing the road at Martinsburg, West Virginia. On the nineteenth of July, the train hands of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh also struck, and stopped the passage of all freight trains east and west. All attempts of the municipal and county authorities to restore traffic failed, and by the evening of the twentieth, a large number of trains, containing thousands of head of live stock and merchandise belonging to citizens of the State and other States were massed at Pittsburgh. Every effort to move freight by the company, with the workmen that remained in service, was resisted by intimidation, and where persisted in, by violence. In the meantime, early on the morning of the twentieth, upon the call of the sheriff, the Adjutant General ordered the Sixth division of the National Guard, General Pearson commanding, to assist in restoring order. Of this division, aggregating one thousand and eighty-two officers and men, but six hundred were gotten together by the evening of the twentieth.

Being informed by General Pearson of the gravity of the situation, and that he feared the majority of his troops were in sympathy with the strikers, the Adjutant General ordered the First division of National Guard, General Brinton commanding to report to General Pearson at Pittsburgh. The Adjutant General had previously set out for Pittsburgh, receiving, on the way, my telegram to proceed there and keep supervision of the troops ordered out. He arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first. All traffic was then stopped on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Fort Wayne, the Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania railroads. The force in the city was then about three hundred and fifty men, the Eighteenth regiment being at Torrens. During the morning, just before daybreak, the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments and Breck's battery, under Brigadier-General Brown, were moved to take position upon the hill overlooking the tracks at twenty-eighth street, with instructions to keep the hill-side free of people, in anticipation of the attempt contemplating in the afternoon, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia troops, to clear the tracks and open the road. This movement was successfully executed and the hill occupied, at a time when there were few or no people upon it, but, owing to a failure to carry out the instructions, the hill-side was covered by noon with an excited crowd of men, among whom were many women and children. The Pittsburgh troops were surrounded by the crowd, and, in fact, became a part of it. The main body of the strikers were assembled on the tracks in the neighborhood of Twenty-eight street. The surrounding streets and tracks, above and below, were also covered with people. At two o'clock, in the afternoon of the twenty-first, the first detachment of the Philadelphia division, six hundred and fifty strong, under command of General Brinton, bringing with it two Gatling guns and a large quantity of ammunition, arrived at the Union Depot. After a short delay, to feed the soldiers, the movement to open the road began. Preceded by the sheriff and accompanied by the guns, the troops were marched down the tracks between the lines of freight cars. For some distance the road was comparatively clear, but, as the column approached Twenty-eighth street it met a constantly increasing crowd through which it forced its way into the dense mass at the foot of the hill. The lines pressed the crowd slowly and with difficulty back on either side of the road, until that portion of the tracks enclosed by the hollow square so formed was clear.

An attempt of the sheriff to arrest some ringleaders who had been prominent in the previous outrages raised a commotion, during which stones were thrown by the mob. The troops were ordered to charge bayonets and in doing so came in immediate contact with the pressing and excited mass. Several pistol shots were fired and a volley of stones thrown from the crowd, from the hill-side as well as others, and violent attempts were made to wrest the muskets from the soldiers. Having been wedged in among a serging body of rioters, growing more and more aggressive, many of whom were attempting to crowd the soldiers from the ranks or wrench the muskets from their hands, and as a few moments more would have broken the ranks and involved the individual soldiers in inextricable and helpless confusion among their foes, the soldiers fired. Under the circumstances, they did right to resist the attempt to disarm or overpower them. A soldier is stationed or commanded to move as a soldier, and has the undoubted right, in the execution of his order, to prevent himself from being forced from his post or disarmed. As soon as relieved of the pressure, the commands of the officers at once stopped the firing. From proximity to the crowd, the firing was wide and high, as well as desultory, and took effect, principally, upon the hill. Panic-stricken, the crown upon the hill-side and adjacent streets and immediately surrounding the soldiers, scattered in all directions, carrying with it many of the Pittsburgh soldiers, and the main body of the rioters fell back along the track. In the melee, fifteen or twenty soldiers were wounded, the majority with pistol balls, and a number of the mob killed and wounded.

At this time the troops were undoubtedly masters of the situation, and a determined advance in all directions and co-operation of the civil authorities, would have driven away every vestige of the mob, and by activity and care might have prevented it from re-assembling. As it was, though unskillfully executed, the movement produced the result intended; but, though offered a guard for each one, the railway officials were unable to move their trains from the impossibility of finding engineers and crews who were willing to man them at that time. The troops held their ground an hour or two during which time the rioters gradually returned and collected about in squads. About six o'clock the troops were withdrawn and placed wholly within the round-houses and adjacent buildings. No pickets or guards were left outside. From this time on, the troops were kept on the defensive, which gave the mob a great and fatal advantage. The mob, rapidly increasing in numbers and boldness after dark, broke into various gun-stores and armories, arming themselves, and a desultory firing was kept up during the night, without effect upon the soldiers, and with considerable loss to the rioters. At nine o'clock General Pearson and staff left the round-house, and General Brinton remained in command of all the troops at that point. About midnight they resorted to the expedient of burning the soldiers out by setting fire to the freight cars standing along the tracks below the round-houses. The Adjutant General—with a few civilians and officers in citizens' clothing and eighteen dismounted cavalry, without carbines, and during a part of the night a few members of the Fourteenth regiment, guarding the provisions and ammunition—remained all night at the Union Depot hotel, about a mile from the scene of action. The Adjutant General, as soon as he was informed of the position of the troops, labored zealously during the night to bring up the other detachments of the First division, *en route* from Philadelphia, and the Eighteenth regiment, stationed at Torrens. Owing to the want of ammunition in these commands and the delay in transporting it by wagons and the inability of the railroad company to furnish engineers to move the trains, making it necessary to march some miles, the movement could not be executed in time.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the twenty-second, General Brinton left the round-house, and, marching rapidly, crossed the Sharpesburg bridge over the Allegheny river and passed into the open country. On this retreat, four soldiers were killed and a number wounded. The Adjutant General had directed him to effect a junction with Col. Guthrie at Torrens, about five miles from Pittsburgh, and await the arrival of his other detachments, preparatory to other movements. Acting upon his own discretion, the general disregarded this instruction.

The stoppage of all lines running into the city prevented the arrival of the other divisions ordered by the Adjutant General to the scene of the disturbances, and he was, consequently, left in Pittsburg without troops. Finding that General Brinton would not effect the junction designed, in the afternoon of Sunday, the Adjutant General arranged for provisions to be sent to his command, and directed him to concentrate his division at Altoona, as the most available point to secure supplies for a large body of troops. In the meantime, disturbances having broken out in various railroad centres throughout the State and country, and all the railroads being obstructed, and fearing a failure of telegraphic communications, the Adjutant General decided to return to Harrisburg, to prepare and concentrate the troops for a marching campaign. General Sigfried was directed to move to Harrisburg, to take charge of the State arsenal, which was reported in danger. Having made these dispositions, General Latta, late on Sunday evening, left Pittsburg and returned to Harrisburg. The Legislature and people are familiar with the scenes of arson, pillage and destruction of property enacted by the mob during Saturday night and Sunday morning.

From the time the trouble commenced on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, I was constantly advised of the situation, and gave general orders to meet the emergency. In consequence of telegrams from General Latta, received at Ogden, at six o'clock, Saturday evening, I determined to return to the State on the next train, leaving at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. At Salt Lake City, at nine o'clock, P. M., I received a dispatch from Secretary Quay, and immediately made arrangements to return in a special car, and started at twelve o'clock, midnight, Saturday. The next morning, at Creston, I ordered out the entire force of the State, and called upon the President for regular troops. Traveling continuously day and night, the latter portion of the journey by sufferance of the strikers, I arrived at Pittsburg on the twenty-fourth. I found the city in a state of great anxiety, and all the railroads obstructed, and, in some instances, run by the strikers. I was immediately waited upon by a deputation of professional men, merchants, editors and prominent citizens of all classes, who asked my stay to organize the militia and take charge of the situation. They particularly urged the necessity of immediately opening railroad communications, representing most earnestly that, unless this were done very shortly, the supply of coal and provisions would be exhausted; the gas works, mills and factories must be stopped; a large number of idle people thrown upon the streets; the water supply could not be pumped, and the want of provisions among the poor and unemployed, would inevitably precipitate bread riots. After a short consultation, I left on Wednesday morning, and arrived that evening at Philadelphia, accompanied by the Adjutant General, who joined me at Harrisburg.

At Philadelphia, I met Generals Hancock and Schofield, of the United States Army, who informed me that they had been directed by the Presidents to support the State authorities. As the necessity of opening communications, for the reasons given, was very urgent, it was determined that I should proceed at once to Pittsburg with the State troops, and that General Hancock would forward the regulars as fast as they could be made available.

In accordance with this programme, on the twenty-sixth, with the few troops of the First division remaining in the city, I set out again for Pittsburg, and gathering the detachments and divisions scattered along the road, arrived there at daylight on the twenty-eighth. The force taken was apparently large, but as it was probable that, in opening the roads, it would be necessary to guard many depots and several miles of track, it was thought best to be prepared for any contingency. So fearful were the citizens, even at that time, of a renewal of the outrages, that in spite of the necessity for opening traffic which they had formerly pleaded, they now, through the committee of public safety, begged me to influence the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not to attempt to move freight trains. I replied, while it was not my duty to run railroads, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desired to pursue their business, and were prepared to do it, I would support them with the whole power of the State. On Monday morning the railroad companies and their employes resumed business; the freight trains were started, and communications opened with all parts of the country.

In the meantime, the disturbances spread rapidly over the State. In Philadelphia, by the courage and activity of the mayor and police, supported by the great body of the citizens and the press, and in Harrisburg, through the coolness and promptness of the sheriff of Dauphin county and the mayor of the city and the public spirit of the citizens, who responded to the call of the authorities, the disturbances were speedily quelled before my arrival. In Reading, the costly railroad bridge over the Schuylkill was burned on the evening of the twenty-second and freight trains stopped. The sheriff of Berks county, proving unequal to the situation, General Reeder, with two hundred and fifteen muskets, of the Fourth infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was sent there by General Bolton, and in a severe street fight, after dark, on the twenty-third, in which many of his command were injured more or less severely with stones, and eleven of the crowd killed and above fifty wounded, the rioters were dispersed. These troops having been subsequently demoralized by the action of the Sixteenth regiment, were withdrawn; but the next day, the twenty-fourth, upon the arrival of a detachment of United States troops, under Colonel Hamilton, the road was re-opened.

In the middle coal field of Luzerne county, the miners, under the prevailing excitement, struck on the twenty-fifth of July, and all trains were stopped upon the roads running through that region. At Scranton, on the first of August, a large body of men, endeavoring to drive the workmen from the railroad shops and factories, were courageously dispersed by the mayor and his *posse*, in which conflict that officer was severely injured and three of the rioters killed and a number wounded. As the trouble was serious and threatening, and rapidly growing beyond the control of the mayor and his small force, brave and determined as they were, I directed the First division, under General Brinton, to hasten the proposed movement to that region, following immediately with other forces; and on the third of August, the railroads were once more put into regular operation. A body of troops, regular and militia, were stationed there until the early part of November, when all fears of any disturbances being removed, they were withdrawn. Slight outbreaks which had occurred in various other places had been easily suppressed, either by the local authorities or the presence of the United States or State troops; and before the middle of August all the railroads throughout the State were running on schedule time, and by the early part of November, all manifestations of lawlessness had disappeared. For full details of the military movements here outlined, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant General and accompanying documents.

When called upon, the Federal government promptly responded, and throughout the troubles the State was greatly indebted for the co-operation and moral support of the regular troops. Upon their final withdrawal, I addressed letters to the President and General Hancock, acknowledging our sense of the services of the army, and the increased respect and appreciation of our people for its admirable conduct in the State.

CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Thus ended the great railway strike of 1877 in Pennsylvania, which resulted in violence, murder and arson; which caused the deaths of over fifty civilians and five soldiers, and the wounding and maiming of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property. While it is true that the workingmen, who began it, contemplated no such terrible results, it cannot be denied that the manner in which they proceeded to enforce

their demands, by stopping inland commerce and seizing the property of corporations and individuals and driving citizens from their usual occupations, in defiance of law, made the breach through which the lawless elements of society poured to plunder and destroy. By thus inconsiderately inviting the co-operation of the criminal classes, labor did itself a great and grievous injury, and it will be long before it can remove the suspicion and distrust with which the people will view its strikes and organizations. Into the merits of the contest it is not necessary to go; whatever be the rights of labor, the duty of the Executive is imperative. In the message of 1876, were set forth the principles which govern the present administration in the discharge of this onerous duty, to which recent events have given additional emphasis: "No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations, or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted, either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to override its process. If citizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights, or resistance to public officers in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority."

As a sequel to the riots, the grand jury of Allegheny county entered upon an investigation, and summarily demanded the attendance of the Governor and the civil and military officers of the Executive Department to testify before it. As I did not think it the time or place for an impartial investigation of the troubles, or concede the right of the courts to command the attendance of a coordinate branch of the government, I refused to attend, and directed the civil and military officials to refuse also. The question was submitted to the Supreme Court, and its decision according with the views of the Department, all appearance of conflict between the Judiciary and Executive was happily averted. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to investigate the subject, all information in the possession of the Governor or the Department, if any, in addition to that contained in the Adjutant General's report, and the appendix hereto, will be promptly given.

Passing from these secondary matters to the broader and deeper lessons of the strike, while there is much to cause solicitude, there is much, also, to awaken confidence in the final solution of the problem. While capital held labor in ignorance and bondage, strikes were rare. Their frequent occurrence is a proof that labor is growing, more and more, to an equality in strength and importance to capital. Intelligence has spread itself among the laboring classes; they have learned to read and write, and to interchange their views, and formed associations, according to their new lights, for their protection and advancement. And if in this, as in many other cases, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," it is yet better than no learning at all, and is the progressive step to higher intelligence. On the other hand, under the influence of civilization, wealth became more and more diffused, and corporations grew up to collect the large and small amounts of unemployed capital, to build the gigantic works and conduct the great industries required by modern society. These two results are the inevitable consequences of increased intelligence and civilization. These great corporations, from the character of the enterprises, are of necessity, in most cases, monopolies. As such, the people have a right to demand that while the profits may accrue to private individuals, their management shall rise above merely selfish aims, and consult also the public utility and welfare. It has come to pass that in the conflict between capital and labor, the former is almost wholly represented by corporations and the latter by various organizations.

The attitude of the people towards these two forces during the great strike has also deep significance. In the general sympathy for the strikers, dulled only by their own unlawful acts, the workmen have assurance that in all right and lawful efforts to better their condition they will have the aid of nearly all classes of their fellow-citizens. And in the prejudices against the corporations, those who control them may realize that the possession of great wealth and the control of great enterprises imposes obligations to the public which they cannot afford to ignore. In these facts we can discern the two roads that may eventually lead to the final settlement of the contest—the diffusion of higher education among the workingmen, and the conviction, on the part of capital, that it has now to deal with an equal competitor, whose claims and rights, together with its own, must be decided and adjusted by arbitration. In this contest, the primary duty of the State is to keep the peace, and secondarily, so far as laws will avail, to hasten the consummation of the result.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

It is impossible to read the industrial history of the country without being struck with the decline of the system of apprenticeship, the decadence of skilled labor, and the rapid increase of common day laborers. Many causes may be assigned for these results. The invention of labor-saving machines, the minute sub-division of labor, and the intense competition among producers and manufacturers have, no doubt, served to lessen the pride of the workman in his work, and made it impossible, in many instances, to give any time or opportunities to mere learners. To counteract these influences, the assistance of the State will be required. But another cause, arising from the misdirected efforts of the workingmen themselves, can only be removed with their co-operation. Trades unions and various labor organizations, which profess to elevate the condition of the laboring classes, have, in reality, materially contributed to impoverish and degrade them. Millions of dollars have been collected from workingmen and squandered in profitless strikes, during which other millions have been lost through enforced idleness, without even a transcient effect upon the natural fluctuations of wages. The independence of individuals has been sacrificed to the tyranny of a class and they have gradually learned to depend for prosperity upon other agencies than their own personal industry and thrift. The regular education of skilled mechanics has been restricted by the same agencies, forcing the growing generations into the undistinguished mass of day laborers, the lowest and poorest paid of any class, and reducing the nation to the necessity of supplying its skilled labor from foreign countries. These things strike at the welfare of labor and the prosperity of the State. Even from the workingmen's standpoint, no good that it seems possible to derive from such means can compensate for their deteriating effects upon the condition and morals of the laboring classes. The growth of the individual is dwarfed, his substance wasted and his children deprived of their rights. The doors of his own trade and all others are closed against them by his fellow-workmen, and they must enter another calling, or become the mere drudges of society. As long as the trades are closed, as at present, we must ever complain of over-crowded professions and commercial pursuits, of a lack of skilled mechanics and an excess of common laborers.

In this question, not only the workingmen, but the State, also, is deeply concerned. "The great warfare of the nineteenth century is industrial warfare; the struggle between great nations for supremacy in various industries, and for control of the various markets." Several foreign nations and a few of the States have foreseen the conflict and begun to educate their people. Pennsylvania has unrivaled resources, but unless she prepares for the competition, she must content herself with the production of raw materials, and her people become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for more highly cultivated communities. The means must be the diffusion of technical knowledge among the laboring classes; securing the co-operation of the working men; creating new industries and diversified interests, and throwing the ways to honorable and lucrative employment open to all. The work of the school-master must undo the work of the demagogue, and the State supplant the bigoted organizations of labor with industrial schools and workshops. If the workingmen will spend the money now used in keeping up such organizations and lost in strikes, in keeping their children at such institutions and co-operating with the State, the dignity and average value of labor will be rapidly raised. Heretofore public education has been too much in the interests of a class. The influence of the old scholasticism has been powerful enough to overbear the force of modern industrial and scientific demands. The resultant has learned too much in one direction, and undue prominence has been given to professional and classical education over industrial and scientific training.

A thorough system of industrial training must embrace the children, the workingmen and the people. The children of skillful and prosperous mechanics might find in the primary schools instruction in mechanical and free hand drawing; and to those who are circumscribed by harder conditions, free night schools could furnish the opportunities of a slower advancement. Reform industrial schools, under a wise system of compulsory laws, could gather the children of utterly destitute or vicious parents and educate them for a useful calling, without contact, on the one hand, with acknowledged paupers or criminals, or lowering the public schools, on the other hand, with offensive poverty or low associations. In addition to the theory, it may be necessary for the State to afford practical training in the mechanical arts. It is not probable that the old system of apprenticeship, which has gradually fallen into disuse, can ever be generally restored. Two causes alone would seem to be sufficient to prevent it. In the extensive modern workshops, the proprietor, or master mechanic or foreman can never find time to devote to the instruction of apprentices, who are consequently left to pick up, in a desultory manner, what little they learn, and in many industries the necessity of producing articles at the least labor and expense, to compete with others in the markets, requires the highest skilled laborers, for which they must depend upon the overstocked labor markets of the old countries, as they cannot afford to educate new hands. Believing that, under these circumstances, no remedy can be found except through the direct agency of the State, I renew my recommendation, contained in the message of 1875, for the establishment of workshops in connection with industrial schools, and beg leave to refer you to the current report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the proofs he has collected of the feasibility and advantages of the plan.

It will, perhaps, be a slow and difficult task to secure the co-operation of the present generation of workingmen. But, in all the large cities and towns, where that class is principally congregated, lecture and draughting-rooms could be added to the night schools and such instruction given as would interest and benefit adults. Everything that will tend to recognize the importance and dignity of labor; that will excite the pride and emulation of the artisan in his work; convince him of the interest of the State in his welfare and the welfare of his children, and secure the fruits of his industry and thrift, should be done; and I am convinced that nothing will contribute so much to these results as the establishment of industrial and scientific schools and workshops by the side of our present high schools and academies. Finally, the appreciation and demand of works of art skill must keep pace with the capacity to create them. Museums, art galleries, and other public collections, are also important factors in industrial education. Accordingly, I took occasion last year to recommend the arrangement, for public exhibition, of the specimens collected by the Geological Survey, and to suggest that you consider the advisability of extending State aid to the Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art. The latter institution has, during the year, opened free schools of drawing and design, and as the State, if it decides to add industrial education to the public school system, will need competent teachers in these branches, this fact gives it additional claims to the recognition of the authorities. I venture to hope that this subject will early engage your labors, and that the public school system will receive a symmetrical development corresponding with the conditions of a highly industrial age and the large and varied resources of Pennsylvania.

ARBITRATION.

If it is to the interest of the Republic that litigation should cease, it is still more to the interests of the people that the conflicts between different classes should be brought to a close. As it is becoming the public opinion of the civilized world, that the nations cannot afford to submit their differences to the costly arbitrament of the sword, so it is becoming the settled conviction that nothing can be gained by a war of classes, to compensate for the loss caused by the disturbance of all industrial relations, and the dangers threatened to individual independence and free institutions. And in many places the same idea is gaining ground among the trading classes for adjusting the conflicting claims of individuals. Since, therefore, arbitration has been successfully used to settle international questions, and even the petty disputes of individuals, why cannot the same peaceful agency be invoked to adjust the relations of capital and labor?

The subject, though important, is not new, but has floated in public discussion for some time, and no apology is needed for calling your attention to the suggestions made in the message of 1876. "Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed af three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employees, so that, at least, a full, fair, and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and, if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged." Any plan is surrounded with difficulties, from the constantly changing relations of the great interests involved and the doubtfulness of securing a stable settlement with the proper opportunities of revision according to these varying conditions; but since labor now has organizations, and representatives by whom these organizations will be bound, it seems practicable to devise some plan by which all relations and disputes of capital and labor can be harmoniously adjusted.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

I have repeatedly represented to the people the reluctance with which the Executive resorts to military power, and urged upon the Legislature the necessity of devising some means of fixing the responsibility of suppressing local outbreaks upon the local civil authorities. At present, any sheriff or mayor can escape under the ambiguous provisions of the law, without having made a single honest effort to preserve the peace. As a consequence, there is growing a pernicious tendency to rely upon the State. It has even been curiously argued that the arrival of the State troops supersedes the local civil authorities, and thereby suspends their functions as peace officers, and relieves them of all responsibility. The military is called in to aid, not to supersede, the civil authority. It would be a strange construction of the law by which the desertion of their sworn duties by the peace officers of municipalities would make the State authorities, who answer their call for aid, responsible for outrages committed by a mob in a policeless city.

The office of sheriff was formerly one of dignity and power; it has degenerated, standing without change in new conditions, until its main duties are those of a jailor and auctioneer. Some means ought certainly to be taken to clothe the office with its original importance and responsibilities. If, upon the written request of a certain number of competent freeholders of any city or county, having the qualifications to assure their standing and respectability, it was made obligatory upon the mayor or sheriff, under penalty of forfeiture of office and fine or imprisonment, or both, to summon a sufficient number of citizens to lay aside all business and serve under like penalties, I am satisfied that many disturbances which now require the interference of the military, could be settled without its use. Any citizen of the Commonwealth can now be compelled to leave his business and travel its length or breadth in the interests of justice; surely the preservation of order and the protection of life and property will justify the exaction of the same service of a citizon within his own county. All who were loyal to the laws would at once respond; those who refused would thereby indicate their sympathies for the rioters. If such an attempt should fail, the sheriff or mayor, or in default of these officers, the citizens themselves could, with reason, call upon the Executive, and no question, so far as the State was concerned, could ever be raised as to the necessity for the use of troops.

The people have, happily, been so unaccustomed to the use of troops to enforce the laws that much misconception exists regarding the real position of the military power in the policy of the government, and the relative duties of citizens and soldiers. A simple statement of these relations may enable the line between the friends and the enemies of law and order to be drawn hereafter with precision and advantage. For the presence and use of troops, the Executive is responsible; for their necessity, he is the judge. The law clothes him with that power, and the discretion to use it; for its use or abuse, he is responsible alone to the representative of the people. The presence *de facto* of troops at the scene of a disturbance is *prima facie* evidence of their presence *de jure*. Whether they are there by authority or not, whether their presence is necessary or unnecessary, it is no affair of the rioters or their sympathizers. The tribunal to decide that question is not a mob, and then; but the Legislature or the courts, and afterwards. For the time being, it is the duty of the authorities and all law-abiding citizens to co-operate with them in restoring order or suppressing violence. To resist them by force, upon any pretext, is insurrection or rebellion, and can result only in the final vindication of the law, in anarchy or the subversion of the government.

THE MILITIA.

The primary function of the State is to preserve the peace and guarantee, under the laws, the rights of persons and property. Your attention has already been called to the necessity of increasing and defining the powers of sheriffs, and you will also consider the means of improving the instrument confined to the Executive. It has been the constant policy of the present administration to use the military power of the State only in the last resort. Unfortunately, the weakness of the local civil machinery has made that necessity, of late years, frequent. Five times within seven years the militia has been called into one or another part of the State, and on all former occasions its presence alone has been sufficient to restore order. During the late troubles it also, in the end, succeeded in removing the embargo upon the traffic of the State and protecting its citizens in the right to work, but, during its short campaign, certain deficiencies and faults in the system were made apparent.

There are three inherent defects in a militia system, which, although they may be reduced to a minium, must always exist. In the first place, devoted chiefly to civil pursuits, a citizen soldiery must always be more or less affected by the sympathies of the community in which they live. No laws or codes can prevent the common soldiers from imbibing the principles and prejudices of the men they constantly associate with in their daily walks. In the second place, with comparatively little time and opportunity for battalion and regimental drill, they cannot be expected to have the steadiness of trained professional soldiers. Finally, in a volunteer organization, without pay, the inclinations of the men must always be considered in the selection of officers; there is never the same relative difference between them as in a regular army, and, on that account, there can never be the same absolute authority over the rank and file. The only alternative which will entirely obviate these defects is a regular standing army, disassociated from the people and trained to arms alone. Even if it were not unconstitutional, such a force would be unnecessary for the State, and we must, therefore, exert ourselves to bring our present militia system to the greatest possible efficiency.

I have been thus solicitous to present the conditions of a militia campaign, because the conduct of our troops during the late crisis has elicited every variety of criticism, from mild censure to absolute condemnation, and because there has grown up in Pennsylvania a spirit of caviling at its militia, in marked contrast with the kindly feelings and pride manifested by other States towards their citizen soldiery. Now, that a temperate review of the facts may be made, I believe it will not be considered a partial judgment to say that the conduct of the State troops during the late strike was, upon the whole, commendable and creditable. In Pittsburgh, before a final decision, many considerations must modify our judgment. The conditions were not purely military. It was not simply a question of preserving a body of soldiery intact, of holding a position or defeating an enemy. Expecting to march into a friendly community, whose moral support would be cheerfully given them, they entered a practically hostile city, were denounced and threatened by press and people, and attacked by men who lurked in the security of a sympathetic crowd, and used women and children as shields and instruments. If, under such circumstances, their action lacked the energy and severity that purely military canons would have justified it cannot be a matter of surprise, that having so long been accustomed to peace, they were unable to comprehend at once the sudden conditions of war. As it was, though not executed with the skilled precision of regular troops, the movement accomplished its purpose, and the failure to move the freight trains out of the city, to which more than any fact the subsequent burning is attributable, was the result of the want of co-operation of an adequate and competent police, and the desertion, at the critical moment, of the railroad employees. The behavior of the Pittsburgh troops, in a military sense, is without excuse; but was it any worse than the defection of officers and men in the regular army, who, in 1861, deserted their comrades in arms to join the communities in which they were born. Such things are not military, they are political or social; and it cannot be expected that they should be judged by the severest military code. It was, in fact, the temporary excitement of unthinking men, carried away by the universal clamor around them. For that reason, when the burst of passion was over, I reinstated them; otherwise new troops would have had to be enlisted, while these might be trusted to have a keener sense of duty, from a desire to retrive their fame. In the case of the Philadelphia troops, although disheartened by being placed on the defensive, and a part of the command demoralized by a too precipitate retreat, the general steadiness and obedience to orders under comparative hardships and in real danger, show them to have been composed of the best of soldierly material. The failure to subdue a city in insurrection against the laws is not to be attributed to the want of courage, capacity or fidelity in the officers and men, but to a natural disinclination to take life indiscriminately, and the uncertainty as to how far, under the laws, they could exercise a purely military discretion. For myself, I have every confidence in the guard, and shall not hesitate, if another occasion should unhappily arise, to rely upon its fidelity and courage. The after service of the guard, when assembled together prepared for active campaigning, was all that could be desired. The fact that as many answered the call for a service likely to be long and dangerous, as assembled in the pleasant encampment at the Centennial, is conclusive proof of the general zeal and fidelity of the troops.

Recognizing the exact conditions of the problem we have to solve, I invite your co-operation in making some desirable changes in the law, to better prepare the troops for active duty. The standing menace, in any future disturbance, that the railroads may be useless for transportation, either by the absolute refusal of the engineers and crews to man them, or from tracks being torn up or bridges burned, makes it necessary to fully equip the military for long marches and the field. Except in one or two instances, the troops, although in receipt of regular yearly allowance of money, were found provided only with uniforms and arms—all the equipments for active, continuous and independent service, blankets, overcoats, haversacks, canteens, etc., being in part or wholly wanting. A modification of the law is required to devote the fund to purely military purposes. The Executive has power by law to recognize and reduce the National Guard, in accordance with the recommendation of the Adjutant General, but the action of the Legislature will be necessary to re-apportion the annual appropriation among the organizations, and confer authority upon the Adjutant General to issue the allowance in clothing and equipments or in money, in his discretion, as the service requires.

I earnestly recommend that pensions be given to the widows and families of those of the militia who fell in the service of the State. The public welfare demanded the service in which these men lost their lives, and justice requires that the State, which profited by the sacrifice, should contribute to the support of those who have been deprived, for its sake, of their natural protectors. I trust that, upon the broad principles of common justice, this recognition of devotion to duty will be universally conceded, and that Pennsylvania, who has been so generous to the orphans of her volunteers, will not be less than just to the widows and children of her militia.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Last year the Legislature passed an appropriation to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary. This year it will be necessary to do the same for the Western Penitentiary, which institution has now eight hundred and thirty prisoners, with capacity for only four hundred, or, at the most, five hundred. Two, three and four convicts are necessarily confined in a cell, and, during the hot summer months, the crowded condition of the prison will certainly engender disease and death. The matter will require your immediate attention, and it may be necessary to take prompt action upon some plan for increasing the accommodations for the convicts of the western district, and providing for their safety and security.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Honorable Secretary of War of the United States, enclosing an act to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the title to the Antietam National Cemetery, in the State of Maryland, now held by that State as trustee for the several States in interest, and requesting action upon the same. The United States has now organized, through the War Department, under an act of Congress, a uniform plan for the care and management of all cemeteries in which the soldiers who fell in the late war are buried, and by act of March 2, 1877, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the board of trustees of Antietam Cemetery, provided the legal title to the property shall be vested in the United States. From information received, the cemetery has been very much neglected, and is in financial troubles. I, therefore, recommend that you pass the act prepared by the War Department, which, it is believed, will meet the requirements of the case as speedily as possible.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During 1877, the geological survey of the State has been carried on with zeal and energy, and the results prepared for publication. Additional volumes will be issued in January, and other volumes and many important maps are in preparation.

For a detailed account of the labors of the commission, I beg leave to refer you to the informal report of the State Geologist, furnished at my request, which will be found in the appendix, herewith transmitted.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The necessity of finding a market for the products of the West, led, some years ago, to the appointment of a Commission from several States, including Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. As the work is one of very great interest to the western section of the State, and indirectly to the entire Commonwealth, the Commission have asked the assistance of the Legislature, so far as to memorialize Congress upon the subject, and request the appropriation of sufficient money to carry out the project, and an appropriation from the State to pay the necessary expenses of the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Pennsylvania. The advantages and importance of the contemplated improvements will fully justify such action on your part, and I, therefore, recommend that the request of the Commissioners be complied with.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission, appointed in 1876, has completed its labors, and the result will be laid before you in a well-digested act for the government of the cities of this Commonwealth. A copy, as finally revised by the Committee, was forwarded to the Executive Department, too late for a careful analysis. The scope, bearing and design of its general provisions and details will, no doubt, be fully set forth in the report of the Commission. Pending that, any discussion would be superfluous. Whatever may be the final judgment upon their work, there can be but one opinion of the painstaking and conscientious manner in which they have investigated the subject.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Although crippled by the failure of its annual appropriation at the last session, the Board of Public Charities has zealously prosecuted its important work. The State and county institutions which have been visited have generally presented a steady progress toward a higher standard, which is very satisfactory, and creditable to the intelligent and systematic supervision which the Board has kept over the public charities of the State. The detailed work of the Board for the past year, and its recommendations in reference to State aid to public institutions, and other subjects requiring legislative consideration, will be found in its annual report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I desire to call your attention to several subjects, which, if of less importance than those just discussed, are yet of sufficient moment to demand consideration. The present act fixing the fees of county officers, passed in 1868, has been so often modified by special provisions that there is no longer any uniformity in its application, and a general revision of the bill is advisable. I think, indeed, that the salary provision might advantageously be extended to all the counties of the State whose population falls below the constitutional limitation of one hundred and fifty thousand. The bonds of Recorders of Deeds of the several counties, fixed by the act of March 14, 1777, is now wholly disproportionate to the business of the office, and I, therefore, recommend that the security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office and preservation and delivery of the records be readjusted and increased. In connection with the Geological Survey, it would be well to make arrangements for a topographical survey of the State, and the preparation of accurate maps by the United States Coast Survey Corps. It is said there is great doubt of the correctness of the present location of

[*Continued on page 6.*]

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, Dec. 31, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: — Christmas passed off here quiet, orderly and dull, as all Chrstmases do in the country. In your last issue you made quite a mistake (which allow me to correct) in Mr. Ryland Mattern's wedding, which read W. R. Railand, instead of W. R. Mattern.

At the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, '77, Mr. Jesse Way, of Clearfield county, and Miss Etta Lamburn, of Half Moon. They were married after the custom of the society of Friends. Mr. Horace Elder and I found it impossible for two reasons to attend the wedding—the first was, Horace had to get ready to move on the following day, and the second and greatest was that neither of us had an invitation.

By the number of lime kilns and pits that are going up through this valley, the farmers are beginning to see that it is profitable to lime.

Some eight or ten days ago Thomas Wilson butchered four large hogs and loaded them on the wagon to take them to Tyrone the next morning. But Mr. Wilson was very much surprised the next morning when he went to look up his team and start for market to find that the flitches or sides of three of his porkers had been cut off and stolen. I think that that man had become hoarse and his throat was sore from crowing over the result of the late election and wanted something to grease his thorough-fare.

I noticed in the *Watchman*, two weeks ago, that the Fillmore correspondent said that I had come through his town singing "hark, from the tombs"; a doleful sound, and then says I don't crow this fall. 'Tis true I do sell tomb stones, and don't crow this fall; and I think that any talk or anything pertaining to tomb stones would be a very doleful sound to "J. P." In regard to turning my coat, I'll do it—but it will be when Madam Hunter is negotiating for a set of tomb stones.

I almost forgot to mention the burning of R. H. Stine's barn, one night last week. It was a small barn, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock, and it was all Mr. Stine could do to get his stock out. There were between forty and fifty bushels of wheat and nearly three hundred bushels of corn, besides his hay, gears and other utensils that are generally kept in a barn. Mr. Stine lives in Patton township. The loss is a serious one to him, particularly at this time of year.

The firm of Mattern Brothers has bought the Mattern homestead for the sum of $18,000.

As all parts of Centre county can produce more or less genius, Patton township seems to have her full allotted share. Mr. John Mattern has been the means of getting up quite a number of patents, some of which are very useful and could not be dispensed with. Among the patents that he has been the means of presenting to the public is the school desk, which is undoubtedly a superior desk over the old fashioned and inconvenient desk that has been used in our public schools. He also has a fence, a road wagon and a plow with a wheel, and several other patents of minor importance. Mr. Mattern has now made a lime kiln in the shape of a barrel, 18 feet high and casted out of metal, which he intends lining with firebrick and setting in one corner of the foundry. Besides burning lime, it will keep the foundry warm in winter time. It is cast in staves, and hooped with iron.

I do not know what prospects Capt. Hunter has for the sale of his tobacco, but I think he must have pretty fair offers, as he intends putting out about five acres in the spring. It will be remembered that he had two and one-half acres out last season, and an excellent crop. Besides, there are others that intend trying their hand at tobacco raising next season in this valley.

It has been several weeks since the unknown man was found dead at Martha Furnace, but I think it never too late to correct errors, particularly when it does injustice to the citizens of Huston township. As it appeared in the paper, stating that the body had been burried without an inquest, is incorrect (as I am informed by Mr. Thompson, whose hospitality I enjoyed over night some time since). There was an inquest held over the body, and he was burried both decent and properly.

As many grave-yards as we were in last summer none is in as bad a condition as Gray's. It is a shame and disgrace the condition it is in. At the present time it is grown up full of briars, and several large brush heaps are piled up like a clearing, and disorder and decay are noticeable throughout the whole of God's acre. 'Tis time the citizens of Stormstown made a frolic and went down and cut down a few brush, and it amounted to about as much as any other frolic would. I think that if this appointment would have taken part of the money they received at their festival last fall—as it came off of the public generally—and applied it as their proportionment towards cleaning up the grave-yard, it would have been as good an investment as they could have made. Stormstown is not wholly responsible for the condition the grave-yard is in. Kepharts held a festival and appropriated the profits to some other source; nor is Waddle's appointment in the least excusable; even if they had no festival last fall, let them raise their share. But I think the greatest amount of reflection falls on Gray's appointment, as it is the largest and richest on the circuit; besides, there are people through the valley who do not belong to any of the above appointments, or the Methodist denomination, but who bury in the yard, and it would not be more than just or fair for them to lend a helping hand. It never will be cleaned up properly unless the church takes the leading step—raises the money necessary to clean it up decently, and pay some reliable man to clear out the rubbish, grub out the briars so that women and children will be able to get through the yard in time of a funeral.

W. H. Patton died yesterday afternoon of consumption, at Port Matilda. I do not know his age, but he was young, and not over twenty-five years. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

I saw in your last paper where the "Farmer" delivered his valedictory, and I think it was full of vacuity. He talked about personalities. I have nothing against the gentleman, and always respected him; but he thinks he don't want my advice. I thank the gentleman very kindly. And now, kind Editor, I wish you a happy new year. CORPORAL.

From Kansas.

The following letter, from Dr. Wm. P. Rothrock, a former well known and highly esteemed citizen of Centre county, to a friend of this place, will be read with interest. (Winfield is the county town of Cowley county, about two hundred miles southwest of Topeka.—ED.)

WINFIELD, New Year's Day.

Our little town, Winfield, is forty-five miles southeast of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, from which place we take stage, that being at present the terminus of the railroad, but from present appearances will not be long. Our climate is one of the most healthful and invigorating I ever lived in, distressingly healthy. To-day (1st January) reminds me more of a May morning in the east than any thing else. Sun shining beautifully bright, chickens cackling in all directions; houses uncomfortably warm by fire in stoves, without doors open or windows hoisted. The land is highly productive and will grow anything you wish to plant. Fruit will grow here in abundance. The finest peaches, melons, grapes and sweet potatoes, I ever tasted, are among our products. The county is but eight years old, which makes it too new for apples, but the counties near us, and older, are raising the finest quality of apples. I have bought the finest apples here that I ever tasted for fifty cents per bushel, raised in Linn county, Kansas. Dry goods and groceries are quite as cheap, and I think a little cheaper, than in Bellefonte. I am confident there are more goods sold for cash, and more business done generally, in one day in Winfield, than in three days in Bellefonte. A poor man, with a small amount of means can live much cheaper here. Tradesmen all receive very good wages and find no trouble in getting work, but farm hands, this season of the year, find difficulty in getting employment. Last fall there were built, in the town, seventy-two houses for the accommodation of strangers principally. Rents are very high, which makes cheap houses a good investment at this time. The houses are of an inferior order compared with your eastern structures, but are neat and comfortable—generally only one and a half stories high, containing three and four rooms, which readily rent for twelve, sixteen and twenty dollars per month. It is considered that one to two years rent will pay for a house and lot. So many persons coming here must necessarily have some place to stay until they can fix themselves better, which accounts for the seeming high rents. I would most certainly advise any of my friends coming to this country to rent a while, and examine the land before buying; by so doing they can always make a much better bargain. Why it is the people do not build their houses two or three stories high, I cannot conceive, as it is not fear of winds blowing them down, for I have seen much harder winds whilst living on Buffalo Run than I even have seen in Kansas, and much harder storms.

The people here all seem to enjoy life, although, as a general thing, they are poor. They consider ten dollars worth of fun equivalent to ten dollars in greenbacks. Their principal amusements consist in dancing, horse and foot racing; but little drinking and card playing, seldom see a drunken man and hear very little profanity.

Your county (Centre county, Pa.) is more than ten times as old as ours, but I am satified, if nothing happens to the wheat crop between now and harvest, we will have more than double the bushels raised in Centre. Wheat is worth 80 to 85 cents, and corn 25 cents per bushel. We are sixteen miles from the line of the Indian Nation, said to be the finest strip of land in the United States. Some talk of throwing a thirty mile strip on the market this Spring.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain yours truly, WM. P. ROTHROCK.

The Two Covenants.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Bible class, at Bellefonte (upwards of two years ago), one of the subjects brought up was, Were faith and repentance taught in the moral law? After some discussion one of the members was requested to make the distinction between the covenant of works and the covenant of grace. At the next meeting the member read the following article. At the close of the exercises I requested of the member that he would let me have the paper. It has been in my possession ever since, and upon examination I have thought it worthy of publication. Please insert it in your paper. V.

"The first covenant that God made with man was a covenant of works, in which life was promised to Adam and his posterity upon condition of perfect obedience. Being made in the image of God, man was of course holy; the moral law was written in his heart and found its expression in his life. God likewise gave this law as a positive enactment; life was the reward of keeping it, and death was the penalty of breaking it. Adam transgressed the law and so incurred the penalty (although this law was broken it was not annulled—it continued as the rule by which men were to live; this is seen in its re-enactment at Mount Sinai, and its restatement by Christ). While man was not set free from the law by the fall, he was by that event rendered incapable of keeping it. Therefore, in order to provide salvation, and an escape from the punishment incident to the violation of this law, the Lord made a second covenant, known as the covenant of grace—because it was the pure grace of God. By this covenant, God freely offered to sinners life and salvation through his son, the Lord Jesus Christ, requiring faith in him that they might be saved—Gen. 3. 15.

"To execute this covenant of grace, a Saviour was promised and his coming was foreshadowed in prophecies, in sacrifices and offerings, in the paschal lamb and in many other types, all of which pointed directly to him.

"Since the coming of Christ, who was the one foreshadowed in the types and sacrifices, these types and sacrifices ceased, and the covenant of grace was and is now under the gospel dispensation chiefly taught in the preaching of the word, and in the sacraments. This covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and likewise with all who believe in him.

"Now the distinction between the two covenants is this: the covenant of works was made with man; the covenant of grace was made with Christ. In the covenant of works man was to render perfect obedience to the law; in the covenant of grace Christ rendered perfect obedience to the law in the room and stead of man. In the covenant of works perfect love and perfect obedience are taught; in the covenant of grace this perfect obedience was rendered by Christ as our substitute. So that while man, under the covenant of works, must of necessity die,—he having violated the law—yet, under the covenant of grace, Christ having paid the penalty by his death, he might live. This was, of course, conditioned on faith. He that believeth on the Son hath life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life.

"In the covenant of works faith in God, the creator, is certainly understood, because perfect love to God under this covenant must rest upon faith in God. But under the covenant of grace, the faith that is there taught is much more extensive; it is what is termed true evangelical or saving faith, and it is not only faith in God as our Creator, but his Son as our Lord and Saviour.

"The repentance that is taught in the covenant of grace is a Godly sorrow for sin, and a turning unto Christ as a perfect Saviour, and who alone can redeem us from the curse of the law which was violated in Adam. In the covenant of works redemption from sin through Christ is nowhere taught; the doctrine of the vicarious sufferings of Christ does not enter into this covenant; man alone, and man directly, was to render the obedience.

"But in the covenant of grace, salvation by the suffering of Christ and reconciliation to God through him as our mediator and redeemer, is the burden of the theme.

"Christ alone, as perfect man and perfect God, renders the obediance to the law for us, faith being the means by which the atonement made by Christ is applied to the heart of the believer, and the believer sanctified through Christ."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Allow me a small space in your columns and I will try and give a short synopsis of school No. 1, known as Quay's, in Curtin township, for the second month ending Dec. 20, 1877.

There were seventeen scholars present every day during the month, viz: Linnie J. Delong, Lidie Kerichoff, Maggie Glossner, Margret Weaver, Lizzie Packer, Sadie Welch, Anna M. Packer, Wm. Singer, Geo. Robb, Harvey Robb, Joseph Theil, Jasob Theil, Thomas Miller and Franklin Watson. The following six missed but one day during the month: Emma Bechdel, Maud Watson, Jacob Bechdel, Thos. McCloskey, Albert Brickley and Geo. Glossner. Whole number in attendance during the month, males, 28, and females 31—total, 59; average attendance during month, males, 23, females, 26—average, 49; per cent. of attendance during month, males, 82, females, 84—average, 83. All in all, we are having a very pleasant time.

A. E. and SADIE C. GARBRICK,
Teachers.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints. Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflamitory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improved my digestion. Respectfully,
MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
129 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative properties of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the last three weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligation I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

What You can Get for $5.00.

For $5.00 you can get, from us or any Bookseller, *Scribner's Monthly*, the best of all the illustrated magazines, for one year and a half, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer number for August last, and containing all the chapters of "His Inheritance," Miss Trafton's story of Army Life; all of "Roxy," Edward Eggleston's New Novel, a story of Western life during the political campaign of 1840; and all or a large part of Boyesen's novel, "A Knight of Fortune," the story of a community of emigrants in the North-west; besides shorter stories by Mrs. Bunnett, Saxe Holm, Boyesen, &c.; and illustrated Poems, Travel Sketches, Essays, Reviews, nearly a dozen of the splendidly illustrated series of "Out-of-Door" Papers, including many of the best of the series on "American Sports," and on "the picturesque aspects of American Farm Life," &c., &c., &c.; including all the numbers of *Scribner's Monthly* for August, 1877, to January, 1879, inclusive, and also the splendid Christmas Holiday Number of St. Nicholas for December, 1877, containing one hundred pages—the finest number of the children's magazine ever issued in this or any other country; the whole containing more than 2,000 octavo pages of the best and latest illustrated literature.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.
10 1-tf

THE GREAT WAR BOOK.—Messrs. John E. Potter & Company, Publishers, of Philadelphia, announce the completion of their History of "The Russo-Turkish War," and are now prepared to fill all orders.

The work gives a thorough and exhaustive history of both nations, together with full accounts of the dreadful massacre of Christians in Bulgaria, and other Turkish atrocities. It makes an elegant Octavo volume, is largely illustrated with Maps, Plans, Portraits and Battle Scenes, and is neatly printed and handsomely bound. Price $3. Those who have already reviewed advance copies speak in glowing and favorable terms of it, and we believe the work will bear out in every respect the representations of its publishers.

Local Agents are wanted for its sale.

THE New novel, "Cherry Ripe," just issued as No. 14 of THE TRIBUNE'S cheap popular series, is from the pen of Helen B. Eatherf, whose charming story, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," won such a quick success. The new venture is certainly not less fortunate. It is a tale of English life and love, full of delicate descriptions and fascinating interest, and we have doubt that it will be one of the favorite numbers in THE TRIBUNE'S marvellously cheap library of the best fiction. It can be had of almost any news agent, or by addressing THE TRIBUNE, New-York, with 10 cents inclosed in the letter.

Free to Every Reader of this Paper.

In order to introduce the Diamond Spring Wheat in this section, I will send a small package of sample grains, with special terms to agents, and my Seed Catalogue for 1878, free of charge, to every reader of this paper on receipt of a three cent stamp to pay postage. The Diamond Wheat is the largest in the world. It grows and matures in any climate in the United States. The grains average nearly one-half inch in length. One grain produces from 25 to 35 stalks, with heads averaging from 7 to 9 inches, and each head containing about 40 grains. Address,
W. S. TIPTON, Seedsman,
10 2-3t Cleveland, Tennessee.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the last Monday of January next, being the 28th day of January, 1878, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1878, and in the one hundred and second year of the Independence of the United States.

2 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

100,000 READERS

ARE CALLING FOR

The ORIGIN and HISTORY

OF THE

RUSSIAN AND THE TURK,

AND THE GREAT CONTEST NOW WAGING BETWEEN THEM.

Our RUSSO-TURKISH WAR BOOK is the most Reliable, Accurate and Comprehensive; and with its 300 ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, MAPS and PLANS, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published.

5,000 ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED!

Those desiring Territory on this work should avail themselves of an early application. Also

1,000 AGENTS WANTED ON OUR GRAND

COMBINATION PROSPECTUS,

REPRESENTING

150 Distinct Publications

Of universal interest, including Agriculture, Biographical, Historical, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works. Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail.

Aslo on our nearly 100 styles of Premium

FAMILY BIBLES,

ENGLISH and GERMAN PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Binding, at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876. Particulars Free. Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
9 36-tf Philadelphia.

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 10 2-1y

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of *Home and Fireside*, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 5-1y

A Grand Festival.

There will be a grand festival held at the Presbyterian church, Buffalo Run, near the residence of Robert Hunter, on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 19, 1878, proceeds to be used for the benefit of the church at that place. Extensive arrangements are being made for a good time, a happy and joyous meeting of friends and neighbors, and with a view to making it a financial success. It is very difficult, these hard times, to raise funds enough at this place by subscription necessary for the support of our minister, consequently we most cordially invite all good citizens to bring in their families and join us in our "feast of fat things," and give us their aid. "Many hands make light work," then come, one and all, and let us make the Buffalo Run festival a success, and a good time long to be remembered with pleasure.

RICHARD CONLEY,
J. W. MARSHALL,
JOHN P. SIBERT,
Committee.

READING NOTICES.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

A GENTLE HINT.—In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 9 26-1yeow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.—Ben Franklin gave the people of his day a recipe for obtaining health, wealth and wisdom. The present generation is not supposed to be in want of wisdom, and would prefer happiness combined with health and wealth. The modern way to obtain all these is told in the advertisement of Barrick, Roller & Co., headed "Health and Happiness" in this paper. We cordially recommend our readers to the careful consideration of their advice. 2-2t

New Advertisements.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me
8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN C. STERE, Administrator.
P. O. address, Fleming, Pa. 10 2-6t

9 22-yeow.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSOMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

New Advertisements.

THE WORLD
FOR 1878.

Since the change in its proprietorship (which took place May 1, 1876) "*The World* has become the brightest, sprightliest, most scholarly and popular journal in the metropolis." "It is entertaining, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthful." It does wrong wittingly to no man, no creed, no interest and no party, *The World* believes the Democratic party to exist for the good of the public service. It does not believe the public service to exist for the good of the Democratic party.

The World believes the Enemy of Mankind may be trusted to attend to his particular business of stirring up strife. It therefore seeks to promote peace on earth and good-will among good men.

The World supposes that even the Moon has two sides. It therefore gives every honest man credit for supposing himself to be right, no matter how wrong it may hold him to be.

The World believes that sufficient unto each day is the evil thereof. It therefore considers it quite unnecessary to embitter existences today by fighting over the fights of yesterday.

The World believes there was some sense in the old superstition according to which every day's fortune was colored by the first objects seen in the morning. It therefore thinks that to lay on a man's breakfast-table a sheet full of unclean things, angry words, personal squabbles and political spites is about as likely a way of propitiating his good-will as to put spiders into his coffee.

The World believes that "man the hermit" is not to be trusted without the supervising and civilizing influence of women, and it therefore holds that a public journal which fails to attract the attention and enlist the support of the women of the community, will neither guide the public conscience aright nor give wise counsel in public affairs.

As a mere matter of business, therefore, *The World* endeavors to be fair to its opponents in politics, candid in its discussion of public questions, just to all men—and "up to the latest news."

THE DAILY WORLD.

$10.00 a year, postage paid.
$5.50 six months, postage paid.
$2.75 three months, postage paid.

THE WEEKLY WORLD
$1.00 A YEAR, POSTAGE PAID,

contains all the news of the week; letters sent by able correspondents from all parts of the world; bright and entertaining editorials, and continued stories written expressly for *The World* by the best authors; full reports of the markets of the United States and foreign countries; a Farmer's Department, edited by D. D. T Moore, the founder and for many years editor of Moore's *Rural New Yorker*.

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

$2.00 a year, postage paid.
$1.00 six months, postage paid.

CASH PREMIUMS

To the person from whom *The World* shall receive, previous to March 31, 1878, the money for the largest number of subscribers for one year to the weekly *World* we will give a first prize of $500. For the next largest number, a second prize of $200. For the two next largest lists of subscribers, $100 each. For the two next largest lists of subscribers, two prizes of $75 each. For the six next largest lists, six prizes of $50 each. For the eleven next largest lists, eleven prizes of $25 each.

Those desirous of competing for these prizes (which are offered in addition to the regular club premiums) will please write for full particulars to 10 2-1m

"*The World*," 35 Park row, New York.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9 5-1y

PATENTS

F. A. Lehman, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., No Patent, No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16-1y

S. S. MARVIN & CO. PITTSBURGH **PAN CAKE FLOUR**

With cold water or sweet milk make a batter and bake on a hot griddle. **Ask your grocer for it.** 10 2 8t

LORD'S PRAYER

A Solid Gold Charm, exact size of this illustration, with the Lord's Prayer engraved on it. Suitable for a lady's neck-charm or gentleman's watch-chain. Sent to any of the readers of this paper, express prepaid, on receipt of seventy-five cents.

FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Handsome illustrated catalogue sent free, by mail, on application.

10 2 4t

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR OR SHADE by the use of our "*MAGIC TINTS*."—Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Neckties, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—Little trouble and nominal cost—Stick of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents. 3 different colors, 25c. Postage Stamps accepted. Send Stamp for Circulars and Samples.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
10 2-3m 66 Cortland St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 3139.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, the 30th of JANUARY, 1878,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following valuable real estate, late of John Bailey, deceased, to wit:

No. 1.—All the interest of decedent in a tract of timber land, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel McWilliams, Henry Campbell and others, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less.

No. 2.—Also, all that certain tract of improved land, situate in said township, being the MANSION FARM of said decedent, bounded as follows: On the north by land of Geo. W. Meek, on the east by lands of Rebecca Cooper, on the south by land of John L. Musser and others, and on the west by land of Henry McCracken, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES, more or less. On this farm there is a large BARN and HOUSE, and all necessary outbuildings, in good repair. There is also a fine stream of water on the farm, and a never-failing WELL, two large ORCHARDS, of all kinds of fruit, about 160 acres in a high state of cultivation.

Terms of Sale—One-half the purchase money cash on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. (Growing crops are reserved.)

SAMUEL H. BAILEY,
JOHN G. BAILEY,
10 2-4w *Adm'rs of John Bailey, deceased.*

CHRONIC **Diseases Cured.** New paths marked out by the plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 129 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail *free*. Price, by mail, $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. *Agents Wanted.* MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St. New York. 9 42 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. 66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 8-1y

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

$200,000

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry, valued at over $200,000, we will sell as below, 20 pieces, all warranted Gold-plated, for $1.00, 1 pair Good Stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with Gold, 1 elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," 1 Amethyst Stone **BARGAIN** Scarf Pin inlaid with Gold, 1 Silvered Hat Pin, 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 set Misses' Jet and Gold, 1 Collar Stud, 1 set handsome Rosebud Ear Drops, 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, inlaid with Gold, 1 Lady's Ornamental **EVER** Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1.00, or any eight pieces you may choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can be easily retailed at $10. **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any one offering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free an Open **OFFERED.** Face Coin Silver Watch as premium.

F. STOCKMAN,
9 50-4t 27 Bond St., New York.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO. DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

Oswego Starch.

Kingsford's

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 9-20-1f

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

New Advertisements.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia on the third Monday, the 21st day of January, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
10 1 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHŒBE M. QUAY, Administrator.
Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. GROVE, Administrator.
Howard, Dec. 10, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Bellefonte, in said county, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878,

At 11 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of J. R. Campbell, dec'd, to wit:

That certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., fronting on Lamb street 50 feet, and extending in depth or length to middle of an alley 152 feet 6 inches, more or less, adjoining lot of David Kennady, having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and necessary outbuildings, neatly finished. This is a desirable property.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

R. A. WILSON,
10 1-ts Adm'r of J. R. Campbell, dec'd.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

STRONG DRINK THE CURSE AND THE CURE

The most Intense and Powerful blow ever dealt the demon Drink, by the veteran author, T. S. Authur. A Book to Startle and Enlighten the People. Vivid Pictures and Proofs, how it curses Body, Soul, Home, Society, etc. Unfolds the work of Inebriate Asylums, Gospel Temperance, Woman's Crusade, Francis Murphy, Prohibition, etc., etc. Only $2. Its sales are marvelous. **OUR BIBLES,** with 2,000 Illustrations, far excell all others. Prices just reduced 25 per cent!! Send for terms.

HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 50-4t

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

829 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

10 1-4t

NEW ORGANS. 16 Stops, $123; 10, $96; 12, $85; 9, $65. **Pianos,** retail price, $750, only $235. Send for confidential circulars. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 10 1-4t

25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c., or 25 New Year Cards, 20c. Samples, 3c. J. Hustod & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 9 50-4t

3 new vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c silver or stps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass. 9 50-4t

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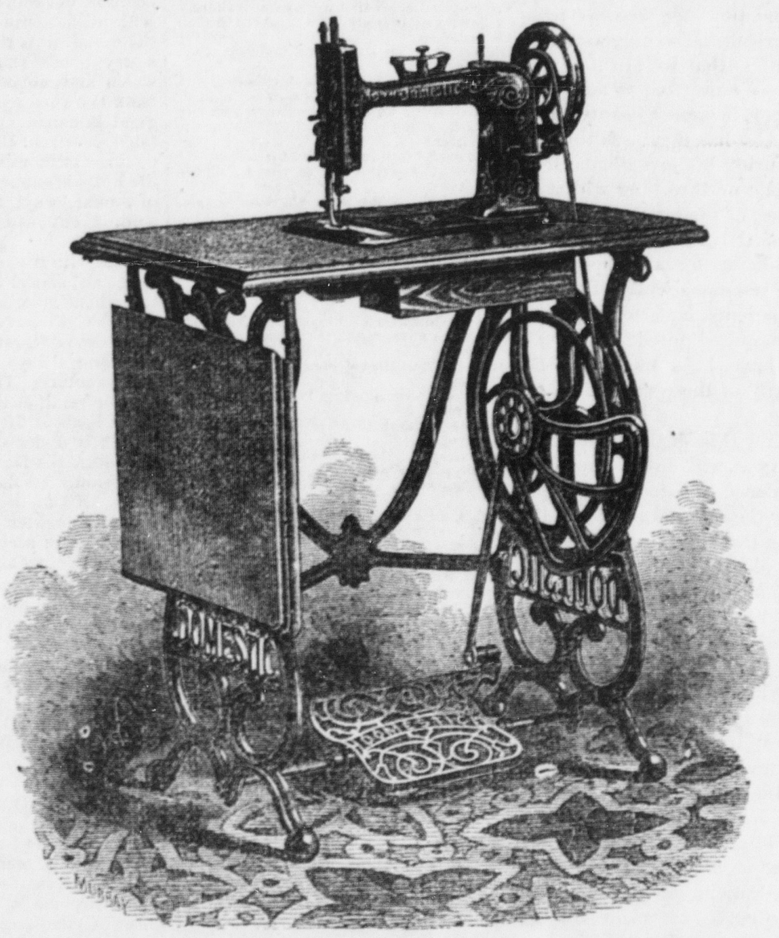

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THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the hall of the Undine Fire Company on the second Saturday of January, 12th instant, at 7.30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.
Jan. 1, 1878. 1-2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrators of Jacob Hoy, deceased, and report distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties interested please attend.

CLEMENT DALE,
1-3t Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Theodore Deschner and A. R. Agnew, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in cigars, tobacco, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by A. R. Agnew. DESCHNER & AGNEW,
Bellefonte, Jan. 1, 1878. 10 1-3t

New Advertisements.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA.

Thousands have been cured by **Dr. Goldenberg's Inhalation,** who were pronounced incurable by physicians and friends. Patients living a distance desiring to avail themselves of the advice of Dr. Goldenberg, can write their name and post-office address, and forward to Dr. Goldenberg, 916 Arch street, Philadelphia, when he will return them a list of printed questions, the answers to which will enable him to determine the nature of their diseases and the probability of cure. He will forward to any address, his paper or book, giving full descriptions of the diseases he treats, etc.

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Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 167 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a **Private** nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. **Seminal Weakness** producing **Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility,** permanently cured; diseases of the **Bladder, Kidneys, Ulcers, Lungs,** Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and **DISEASES OF FEMALES,** yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. **LADIES** requiring treatment will be **private** home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 224 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

To our Farmer Friends.

In appearing before our readers in our new dress we imagine that it is not only a source of congratulation to ourself, but to every patron and reader who feels an interest in the prosperity and usefulness of this department of the REPUBLICAN. While the effects of the great panic inaugurated in 1873 still continue to find the weak financial points in the mercantile and manufacturing world, the farmers, in connection with the REPUBLICAN, continue to prosper. If we had the direction of events, we should shape things to aid in the prosperity of all classes. As the good Man has ordained otherwise it shall devolve upon us to rotate within our sphere and walk in such a path of usefulness as seems to be laid out for us. To be in full sympathy with the farmer and all his agricultural callings is quite as natural for us as it is for a duck to take to water. We were born on a farm; our first lessons were to pail the cows, assist our mother at the wash-tub and dough tray, and our father pick stones and thresh with a flail. If these rudimentary lessons are not sufficient to lay the foundation for success in farming or agricultural writing we are willing to confess that we are not in our element. We are free to admit, if there is a boy in Centre county, or in the State, who has done a faithful day's work, during his juvenile days, at picking stone or threshing with a flail, who does not entertain a *keen* recollection of the same, he is not a proper candidate for a successful farmer, much less an agricultural editor. Our experience in farming, latterly, has been quite limited; but our observations have been more thorough than many of those engaged in actual farming.

In conducting this department of the REPUBLICAN it will devolve upon us, in consequence of other engagements, to copy the experience of others rather than that of our own ideas. It will be our pleasure to promulgate such information as will inure to the benefit of Centre county farming. While we shall give the experience and ideas of farmers of adjoining States, we invite ideas and experience from Centre county farmers, which includes farmers' sons. Send in your communications on agricultural topics. Do not hesitate because you feel that you do not write well enough for publication. If you will convey practical ideas we will arrange them for publication, if necessary. When a beginning is once made, all difficulties fade away. We will also be glad to hear from farmers' wives and daughters on the household and dairy. How to make gilt-edged butter in Centre county is a debatable question, the discussion of which cannot, in any event, detract from the *average* quality now offered in the market.

Allow us to insist on every reader of the REPUBLICAN—who is in any way interested in the prosperity of farming—contributing his mite for the benefit of the common cause. Industry, accompanied by thought, is the great highway to success. It is the common duty of every farmer in the county to join agricultural clubs; discuss the best methods of farming and report the same for publication, not forgeting, however, that "He that by the plow would thrive himself must either hold or drive."—[AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

A Heated Question.

It is not among the Congregationalists of New England alone that the question of Hell is agitating the orthodox churches. All England is talking of two sermons recently preached by Canon Farrar to immense congregations in Westminster Abbey. In these discourses the Canon boldly avowed an utter disbelief in the doctrine of eternal torment as commonly taught from orthodox pulpits. "Was there any human being," he asked, "worthy of the dignity of a human being, who did not revolt and sicken at the notion of a world of worm and flame?" The words "hell," damnation" and "everlasting," he said, ought not to stand any longer in the English Bible, and, if the revisers did their duty, all three would be stricken out. While he could not preach the doctrine of universal salvation as a certainty, he found it supported by many passages of sacred writings, as well as taught by some of the early fathers. That a vast majority of the lost would finally be found and saved he firmly believed and unhesitatingly taught. Such language as this from a canon of the Church of England, standing in the pulpit of Westminister Abbey, is a sign of the times.

Two New England clergymen, Revs. Munger and Merriam, who declared their doubts on this question of hell, were recently tried before councils of the Congregational church to which they belonged, and it was decided that their doubts did not incapacitate them from serving in a minsterial capacity. These decisions have created considerable uproar among the orthodox people and the Boston *Congregationalist*, the chief paper of the denomination, hit upon the happy idea of interrogating one hundred Congregationalist ministers in twenty-three States, as to their ideas of future punishment. The answers indicated considerable latitude and liberality, showing a marked change in orthodox opinion within the last twenty-five years. Clergymen, even, are coming to the conclusion hell is not so hot a place as their fathers taught.

This tendency of modern opinion has alarmed the New York *Sun*—which takes its religion and politics pure and unadulterated—and it sounds its warning note after this fashion:

Take away from what is known as the evangelical faith the doctrine of eternal rewards and punishments—the bliss of heaven for the redeemed believer and the torture of hell for the impenitent sinner—and you reduce it to feebleness and inconsistency. Its vigor is gone, and it has surrendered to the enemy. Yet this is what leading Congregationalist ministers and professors are doing by implication. They really do not know what they believe themselves, and so cannot be hard with young candidates for the ministry who are honest enough to express the doubts their preceptors and advisers are too timid to declare

The *Sun* insists this question of hell shall be agitated. If there is no hell it advises the Congregationalists to disband, but "if there is a hell," it says, "let them preach it with the old zeal and the old sincerity."

The Night After Christmas.

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all through the house,
Every soul was abed, and as still as a mouse.
The stockings, so lately St. Nicholas's care,
Were emptied of all that were eatable there.
The darlings had duly been tucked in their beds—
With very full stomachs, and pains in their heads.
I was dozing away in my new cotton cap,
And Nancy was rather far gone in her nap,
When out in the nursery arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my sleep, crying, "What is the matter?
I flew to each bedside—still half in a doze—
Tore open the curtains and threw off the clothes,
While the light of the taper served clearly to show
The piteous plight of those objects below:
For what to the fond father's eye should appear
But the little pale face of each sick little dear.
For each pet who had crammed itself full as a tick,
I knew in a minute, felt like the old Nick.
Their pulses were rapid, their breathing the same,
What their stomachs rejected I'll mention by name—
Now Turkey, now Stuffing, Plum-pudding of course,
And Custards, and Crullers, and Cranberry sauce,
Before outraged nature, all went to the wall,
Yes—Lollypops, Flapdoodles, dinner and all;
Like pellets which urchins from popguns let fly,
Were figs, nuts and raisins, jam, jelly and pie.
Till each error of diet was brought to my view,
To the shame of mamma and Santa Claus, too.
I turned from the sight, to my bedroom, stepped back,
And brought out a phial marked, "Pulv. Ipecac."
When my Nancy exclaimed—for their sufferings shocked her—
"Don't you think you had better, love, run for the Doctor?"
I ran—and was scarcely under my roof,
When I heard the sharp clatter of old Jalap's hoof;
I might say that I hardly had turned myself round,
When the Doctor came into the room with a bound.
He was covered with mud from his head to his feet,
And the suit he had on was his very worst suit;
He had hardly had time to put that on his back,
And he looked like a Falstaff half fuddled with sack.
His eyes how they twinkled! Had the Doctor got merry?
His cheeks looked like Port, and his breath smelt like Sherry;
He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And the beard on his chin wasn't white as the snow.
But inspecting their tongues in spite of their teeth.
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath,
He felt of each pulse, saying—"Each little belly
Must get rid"—here he laughed—"of the rest of the jelly."
I gazed on each chubby, plump, sick little elf,
And groaned as he said so, in spite of myself.
But a wink in his eye when he physicked our Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He didn't prescribe, but went straightway to work,
And dosed all the rest, gave his trousers a jerk,
And, adding directions, while blowing his nose,
He buttoned his coat, from his chair he arose,
Then jumped in the gig, gave old Jalap a whistle,
And Jalap jumped off as if pricked by a thistle;
But the Doctor exclaimed ere he drove out of sight,
"They'll be well by to-morrow—good-night, Jones, good-night."

Horrors of War.

A correspondent writing from Plevna states that when the Turks made their sortie, they left a thousand sick and wounded, starving and unattended. These unfortunates remained in this state three days, and hundreds of them died. Over a thousand have been already buried, and about a hundred corpses come from the hospital daily. Undoubtedly many who were not quite dead have been buried. Those killed in the battles were unburied. Turkish prisoners are encamped among them and are almost starving.

ONE VAST CHARNEL HOUSE.

Plevna is one vast charnal house, surpassing in horror anything imaginable. Modern warfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the wake of Genghis, Kahn or Timour, as their savage Tartar hordes swept over and desolated Asia. The famished dogs, of which there are always large numbers in every Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. The savage howls of the greedy brutes as they tore the putrid flesh of the dead, or crounched the bones between their teeth; the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs, might be heard for miles around, and made the soul sick.

BIRDS WERE PECKING AT THE SKULLS,

hopping from body to body, with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood and screaming with fiendish delight. The dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for the possession of a morsel of human flesh, and the most indiscribable horror prevailed. In one house alone thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some in a half decomposed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about and clutch at morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity, but thousands of them were utterly helpless, and waited death or succor with listless fatalism. Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the banks of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equaled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century.

LIVING AND DEAD WERE PILED TOGETHER.

promiscuously in heaps, like wood, and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and the confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by his treatment of Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defense of Plevna for a moment blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by troops under Osman's command.

Bank of Nevada.

Gold is tossed about and trucked about as lead and copper are in New York. Mere boys, with carpet bags in their hands, go around carrying and collecting the precious metal. Kegs of gold and bags of gold are thrown on a cart as if they were kegs of nails. In the principal jewelry stores necklaces, diamond-studded belts and sets valued at all the way from $40 to $100,000 are exposed to view and are laid within grabbing distance. The Bank of Nevada is the great gold bank of the city. Its vaults are said to contain over $10,000,000. Trays of gold stand on the counter, not caged in and wired in as with us, but with as little guard around the money as is thrown around silks in a dry goods store. Yet nothing is stolen and nobody attempts it. The bank is owned by Flood & O'Brien, the great Bonanza men. Their income is fabulous—from the mines alone said to be three millions a month. They began life humble enough. They were traders in a small way, and the store is still pointed out where they served their customers for years. They made friends with the miners, trusted them for goods, loaned them a little money, and when the miners had a good thing they let Flood & O'Brien know it. They were careful, prudent, saving men, and always had ready cash for small ventures. The Bonanza possession was the result of this thrift and forecast. Flood is about fifty years of age. He is slightly under size, sturdy and stocky in build. His face is expressive of self possession, resolution and common sense. His family consists of a wife, a son and daughter. The daughter is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, who puts on no airs. Mrs. Flood is a matronly lady, quiet and benevolent, and enjoys the esteem of her neighbors. She refuses to give large parties, because she would have to ignore her friends and acquaintances of humbler days. The family live cozily in a comfortable house, which would not be considered more than respectable for a well-to-do mechanic or a moderate shop-keeper. Flood's word is as good as his bond, anywhere. O'Brien is an older man—fully seventy. He is tall, with very gray hair, and slightly stoops. Flood holds the fort in the president's room, and is seen by few persons. O'Brien can be found outside, in the banking-room, a sprightly old man, apparently looking after things. He is unmarried, but lives in princely style in a mansion built by Senator Sharon. His relatives keep his house.

News from Siberia.

It is not a great while since the knowledge possessed of the Arctic coasts of Europe was so vague that travel in that direction was classed as a jonrney to "Nova Zembla and the Lord knows where." But the report given in the despatches of the journey of Captain Wiggins, a bold mariner of England, definitely indicates that the immediate future will be better acquainted with that region. This sailor's report shows that the mouth of the Jenisei River is in an open season only fifteen days from London, and that the whole northern shore of Siberia is readily navigable to ordinary craft. This, indeed, is the theory of Professor Nordenskiold, who had already journeyed thither, and who purposes for next year a voyage along that coast to Behring Strait. Several Russians have also made voyages in that sea, so that Captain Wiggins is not precisely a discoverer. But his voyage has great value in the fact that it exhibits the effects there of an open winter. Doubtless the summer succeeding such a winter will be a pre-eminently favorable one for exploration. The intercourse between China and Siberia known to exist was hardly thought to be so active as this account represents it. But the Jenisei rises in the Altai Mountains—that is, on the Chinese frontier—and the other great rivers of Siberia have a similar source. Although these rivers are never navigable for great parts of their length their courses present practicable caravan routes, and the stimulation of that traffic that Russia has given tends directly to turn a great Chinese commerce to the point indicated as within fifteen days of London. There is little doubt that the most inaccessible side of Siberia is by the direct land line from Russia over the Ural Mountains, and it may prove that the opening of regular communication by the Kara Sea will eventually greatly change some lines of Oriental trade.—*Herald, 23d ult.*

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All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a ten-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Post-paid, 3 months, 50 cents.

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Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y Tribune.* We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer*, Phil'a. Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live-Stock Journal.* We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times*, N. Y. 50-4t

[*Concluded from page 3.*]

the boundaries and points of the State, and, as the expense would be slight, and the results trustworthy and valuable, and probably reimbursed to the State by the sale of general and local minutely detailed maps of the highest authority, I think it would be well to authorize the work. In the year 1867, the price of the pamphlet laws was raised from fifty cents to one dollar per volume. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, the volume has decreased in size, and much complaint is made at the charge. I recommend the passage of an act fixing the price, where the volume does not exceed one hundred and fifty pages, at forty cents; where it exceeds one hundred and fifty pages and does not exceed three hundred pages, at sixty cents; and for all volumes containing over three hundred pages, one dollar.

The commissioners appointed to select a site and build a hospital for the insane for the south-eastern district of Pennsylvania, have selected a suitable location, and are about adopting plans for the grounds and building. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

In conclusion, I beg leave to renew my recommendations of last year concerning forests, exemption laws, poll taxes and board of health; to preserve the first; prevent the waiver of the second; to equalize the third and establish the last.

CONCLUSION.

Assembling after the grave events of the year and confronted by the great questions to which they have given prominence, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of your labors. I have endeavored to lay before you an authentic statement of facts, and point out wherein, in my judgment, the machinery of government can be improved. Whether or not these views meet your approval, I heartily pledge, in advance, my cordial co-operation in any legislation that will give Pennsylvania a strong and just government, which can protect the good citizen in all his rights, and open to the ignorant, the prejudiced and even the criminal, the way to refinement and self-supporting industry. The Divine government that designs the salvation of the meanest of men, should be our model, and we should earnestly strive to enlarge the circle of intelligence and prosperity until it embraces all classes of the people.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1878.

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BY EDWARD H. KNIGHT, A. M.,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;
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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

[From the Scientific American.]

The completion of "Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary" is an event in the annals of literature in this country, as it marks the substantial completion of a great and elaborate undertakihg, the labor on which has extended over a period of eight years. It is difficult to realize how colossal is the task involved in the preparation of a work of this description. Thousands of patents, American and foreign, have been digested, industrial processes of every nature have been examined, and the latest improvements therein noted. Engineering works, scientific discoveries, and tools of every craft have been studied; and finally all this immense collection, gathered from the whole field of applied science, has been subjected to careful revision and condensation, and by means of ingeniously contrived systems of indexing, rendered invaluable for purposes of reference and research. Add to this the labors of the artist and engraver, and there is little food for marvel that the work has cost $100,000; that it treats of 20,000 subjects; contains 7,400 engravings, and that its three volumes include 2,800 pages. It is more an encyclopædia than a dictionary; it is, in fact, a mechanical and scientific library, carried up to the latest dates. A just estimate of the comprehensive nature of the work, and its importance to inventors, engineers, and artisans of every class and in all libraries, can only be gained by careful examination of the volumes themselves.

After eight years of active preparation, the work has just been completed, and may be had, in forty-four parts of sixty-four pages each, or in three bound volumes.

Price per part, 50 cents; or in volumes, cloth, $8.00; sheep, $9.00; half morocco $10.00, per volume.

The work is sold by subscription, and persons desiring to purchase it should address the publishers as below. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to HURD & HOUGHTON, 13 Astor Place, New York. 9 45-4m

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To whom it may concern:—The badges sent out under this arrangement we determine to be solid gold, enameled, engraved, and finished by the best workmen, and made according to the regulation designs obtained from the lodge secretaries of the various orders throughout the United States and Great Britain. We will honor no order that does not contain the Gold Badge Coupon, and we will not honor the coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

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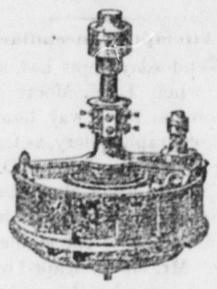

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1878— —1878

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We will make a good suit—to your own exact measure—from all wool fabric, guaranteed to fit or no sale, for.....$20.00

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We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing,

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FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

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Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

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The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

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GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

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Write immediately and state experience in this business, and age. Address

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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. 48 91

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Corner Front and Pine Street,

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ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 26 1y

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McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co. having leased the work of the company, are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings,

Floorings,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

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The Machine Shops

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Nut Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings, Bolts, Nuts, &c.

at greatly reduced rates. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

8 18 1y Bellefonte, Pa.

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PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, January 22.

California boasts of a snake with two heads. It has probably had a "head put on" it.

George Gross has shot forty-two pheasants this season, with the assistance of his famous bird dog.

If you wish to insure your property in reliable companies go to J. A. Rankin & Son. Office northwest of court house, Bellefonte, Pa.

A hopeful minister says that he has no doubt that the time will come when the members of a church choir will behave just as well as other folks.

Our agricultural editor complains that we have encroached too much upon his columns. We shall not do it in the future, but shall try and give him full scope.

The *Gazette & Bulletin*, of Williamsport, may consider our hat off and accept thanks for a copy of the *Gazette & Bulletin Almanac* for the year 1878. It is decidedly a very neat work, abounding in choice illustrations, and is a very creditable production for the *Gazette & Bulletin* to yield.

The reliability of an insurance agency does not depend upon the lengthy list of companies represented, but upon the past history of the several companies as regards paying their loss. The companies represented by J. A. Rankin & Son have always been prompt in meeting every loss.

Ladies, read the advertisement of Magic Tints of the Kearney Chemical Works in another column. They profess to instantly renew the color of faded Ribbons, Neckties and Dresses, or to impart to them new and lovely shades at a nominal cost. For instance, less than a cent a pair for Stockings, Neckties, &c. No Chemicals required, or other apparatus than is found in every house.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Tribune Almanac*, for the year 1878. This almanac, published annually by the New York *Tribune*, contains a fund of valuable information, and statistics, political and general, that makes it a necessary *vade mecum* of business and professional men. The statistics are accurately compiled and neatly arranged, and indexed so that they are of easy reference. The *Tribune Almanac* commends itself to all who possess themselves of it.

It is said the postal route agents have donned their uniforms in obedience to the orders of the "boss" at headquarters. The uniform is made of blue cloth, and is a double-breasted sack coat with regulation buttons, containing the words, "Railway Mail Service" in a circle, and the letters, "P. O. D." in the centre. The cap is navy blue. The uniform presents a very neat appearance, and is no doubt quite comfortable.

The "old man," Winter, who seemed to rest so patiently in the warm and genial lap of Summer, has very suddenly aroused himself and swooped down upon us with so much force and severity as to thrust us through with his piercing and icy touch. The weather seers, who predicted a very mild and open winter, have been fooled, and are proven to be no greater seers into the future state of the weather than some of the rest of us. Thermometer six degrees below zero on Sunday morning last, and eight degrees below on Monday morning.

Tyrone has a telephone, and her people are happy. We clip the folfowing from the Tyrone *Herald* of last week:

On Saturday evening, S. S. Blair, Esq., Superintendent of the Tyrone Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, invited a number of citizens of the place to assemble at either end of a telephone extending from his office at the depot to his residence, to witness and enjoy the workings of that wonderful instrument. It has very recently been erected, and this was the first occasion on which any of our citizens had an opportunity to test its merits. Every one was highly delighted with it. After a very little practice the sound of the voice could be distinctly heard, and words distinguished almost as perfectly as if the parties conversing were in the same room. A musically inclined person at the depot end of the instrument could name the title of the selection played on the piano at the house of Mr. Blair. We hail the advent of the telephone in Tyrone with pleasure, and pronounce it a success, as well as to congratulate Mr. Blair on having such a convenient medium by which he can transact business when at home, or converse with his family when at his office.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, January 22.

Sechler & Co. keep the very best factory cheese to be found in this "nick 'o woods."

The Centre County Pomona Grange, No 13, meets at Centre Hall on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Before going West buy accident insurance tickets from J. A. Rankin & Son. Twenty-five cents secures your family $3,000 in event of death.

Can any of our subscribers tell us who was the first white settler in the present limits of Centre county? where he came from and where he located?

Dr. T. R. Hayes has taken up his residence at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, for a short time. His numerous patrons here are no doubt provided for, and in case of need, will receive the attendance of our most skilled physicians.

The Town Council, on Monday night last, took exalted grounds, and, after the fashion of the U. S. Senate, passed a resolution enjoining secrecy upon its executive sessions, the Democratic members all voting aye. We wonder why this lofty action. Is it because some men's deeds "being evil, they love darkness rather than light?"

A new and much needed enterprise has just been started by Albert Kauth, at his store on Bishop street, and one that should receive the encouragement of our citizens. He has commenced the manufacture of confectionery, and will sell it at wholesale as cheap as it can be had in the city. This will be a great advantage to the customer, as he will save the expressing or freight. Buy your candies of Albert Kauth, and get the purest, cheapest and best.

The Rochester Tumbler Company, of Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The works manufacture tumblers exclusively, and are said to have orders on their books from Glasgow, Dublin, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Hamburg, Havana, Trinidad, Mantanzas, Cardenas, Rio Janerio, Melburne, Yokohama and from every large city in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia. It is very much the same with Sechler & Co., who sell their fine groceries all over the world cheap for cash.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Benjamin Peters, adopted at a meeting of Victor Grange, No. 159, Patrons of Husbandry:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove, by death, our much esteemed brother, Benjamin Peters, a charter member of Victor Grange, No. 159, P. of H.

Resolved, That bowing with humility before this stroke of an Almighty God and all wise Providence, we record with the tenderest sensibility and deepest affection our high appreciation of his character as a member of this Grange.

Resolved, That in this sad and unexpected bereavement our tearful sorrow is mitigated by the assurance that God knows all things best, and his ways are for the good of all.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and children our unaffected sympathy in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife and family, and that they be published in two of the county papers, and *Farmer's Friend*.

W. GOODHART, I. F. FOSTER,
G. BAKER, Committee.

On last Mondny afternoon, about two o'clock, just as Squire Weaver and his driver had returned from the country, they discovered in the stable of Mrs Judge Hale a smoke which was escaping between the cracks of the weather-boarding. A board was pulled off and an entrance effected, and there, just in its infancy, was a fire in the mow, making good headway, and ready, in a few moments, to envelope the entire building in flames. The timely discovery saved what might have been a destructive fire. How the fire originated is unknown, and somewhat of a mystery. It might have been accidental, but it seems as though some hand had placed it there. Let us keep on the lookout.

We have received from Lee & Shepard (publishers), of Boston, Mass., two very interesttng little books from their "sparkling series." The first, entitled "That Wife of Mine," is well worth reading. It is a companion to "That Husband of Mine," which reached a sale of 135,000 copies in one month. It reflects the true relationship existing in many families in our land. Many of our readers, or all of them, would be very much interested in this book which can be obtained of any bookseller. The other, entitled "His own Master," is intended more for the young, but would be very interesting to all ages. Price, in cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents; 305 pages with many illustrations. The next book in "our sparkling series," entitled "Something Better," was issued last month. We have not seen it, but have no doubt that it will be equal in interest to its predecessors.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, January 22.

$7,000,000.00 in losses paid by Lycoming fire insurance company since its organization. This company is one of our own State, and should be patronized by the insuring public. Represented by J. A. Rankin & Son. Office N. W. of court house, Bellefonte, Pa.

A farmer residing near York, Pa., has kept a record of the number of tramps visiting his premises in quest of food. The number from April 1, 1877 to Nov. 18, was 545, or an average of 16 per week. That is a goodly number of tramps, but Sechler & Co. have more good, wealthy customers visit their place every day, and the reason is because they sell cheap to them for cash.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Evangelical Alliance, union services by most all the various Protestant churches in town have been holding this week. The services have been held in the Presbyterian church up to to-night. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings they will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which all are invited and will be gladly welcomed. The topics suggested in the programme offered by the Evangelical Alliance for prayer and thought are the subjects that will be presented to the meetings.

In the Utah Legislature there are only two members that have but one wife. All the other ninety-nine are doubly blessed in this respect and some of them are considerably more than twice blessed. This may be a blessing, but some would doubt it; and among them about all of Sechler's customers. They are thrice blessed in having a place to buy good groceries at the lowest market price for cash. If you are not one of this happy lot, just go to his store, in the Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, and be made happy.

The *Watchman* of last week pays a well merited tribute to "The Industries and Institutions of Centre County," a work just published by Messrs. Ritchie and Maynard. The *Watchman* says, "The work is well printed and substantially bound, and is the depository of a great amount of useful information," &c. The notice is a very just one, and such as the work rightly commands, and would have been full and complete had our neighbor *Watchman* just added that the book was printed in the office of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN. That being the fact accounts for the book being "well printed," and we are obliged to our neighbor for so frankly saying so.

Rivalry over in the Valley.

According to the Millheim *Journal* the people of Millheim and Aaronsburg, its sister town and rival in all great undertakings and enterprises, put in their best licks on New Year's day. Millheim gathered in all her inhabitants, and those who hover around her, and formed a grand procession, representing all the business interests of the locality, and made a jolly raid upon Aaronsburg. The citizens of Aaronsburg took to the invaders kindly, received them with a glad welcome and much good cheer. The Aaronsburgers, not to be outdone by the Millheimers, in the afternoon gathered in their forces, formed them into a procession representative of the various industries of the town and neighborhood, and placed them under the marshalship of L. D. Kurtz. They then complimented Millheim with their presence, and boasted of one more wagon in the procession than the Millheim procession numbered. The day was a gala day for the two towns and all the country round, and passed off without a misshap, except that the traveling bar of the Millheim procession was capsized and a general smash-up of bottles followed.

The display was very creditable all round, and evinces a growing vivacity and stir in that community of staid habits and fixed generations that augurs a better future for that region.

Nickel Mines.

About two years ago S. G. Morrison, Esq., of Williamsport, came to Bellefonte and began prospecting in this vicinity for mineral. On the farm of J. and C. T. Alexander, close by our town, lying at the base of the Muncy mountains, he came on to a vein of nickel ore. He procured a lease of the mine, as well as leases of some other lands in the neighborhood. He has been endeavoring to raise funds to operate the ore ever since its discovery, but has failed in so doing.

About two weeks ago a Mr. Christopher, of Williamsport, a practical chemist, came here to test the ore. He took about six hundred pounds of the ore and smelted it in Bayard's foundry. He realized, as a product, about twenty pounds of metal, consisting of nickel, cobalt, and silver, pretty nearly in equal parts. Mr. Christopher is most sanguine as to the quality of the product, and of the successful working of the ore. Mr. C. T. Alexander has gone to Philadelphia and New York this week to have the metal thoroughly and practically analyzed and tested. If the product proves to be what Mr. Christopher has determined it to be, a company will at once be organized and the mine worked. Mr. Christopher believes the ore will yield at least eight per cent. of the metal, which makes it about three times as rich as the Lancaster Gap mine, which is being worked at great profit. The ore is a black, hard and tough rock, and impregnated with a scaly formation of a crystaline character.

We hope the expectations of all interested will be fully realized, as the result will be a great source of wealth to the Messrs. Alexander, and contribute something towards building up our town and increasing its prosperity.

An Attempt at Incendiarism.

On Wendesday night last, about 10 o'clock, when J. W. Moore and his wife were on their way home from their photograph gallery, as they were passing the stable of Jacob D. Valentine on Spring street, they discovered a light inside the frame shed attached to the main part of the stable, which is stone. Mr. Moore leaped over the fence and saw what he supposed to be a bunch of hay on fire. He grabbed it up and tossed it out into the alley in front of the stable, and found it to be a keg, in which had been placed a small fagot of rich pine, which had been ignited, placed into the keg, and covered over with hay. The keg was so arranged that the frame building would have caught fire from it in a very short time had it not been for the fortunate discovery made by Mr. Moore. Some water was procured at Mr. Van Tries' residence, by means of which every vestige of the fire was extinguished.

Had it not been for the timely discovery of Mr. Moore our town would have been the scene of a very serious and disastrous conflagration. That we have some evil disposed persons among us, who, from motives of sport, engendered by the excitement of fire, or bent on the commission of graver crimes, design practicing incendiarism in our town, is very manifest. That this was a bold, but unsuccessful attempt to fire the central portion of our town, cannot be denied. When we mentioned the fire that occurred in the brick dwelling of Edward C. Humes, on Allegheny street, a few weeks ago, we concluded it had been the work of an incendiary. We now have no doubt of it. We again suggest that the town authorities take such immediate action as will succeed in ferreting out the evil-doers, and bring them to condign punishment for their crimes. A few wholesome examples will cure the evil, and abate the enthusiastic disposition to witness fires among some, and afford to our citizens a sense of security.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that Mr. Moore and his wife had not been a few minutes earlier, as they no doubt might have come upon the guilty party while in the act of perpetrating his crime.

Let our borough authorities, police and citizens, be vigilant, and try and rid our town of evil-doers.

Murder and Arson.

John Krutzler, and his wife, Germans, were an aged couple, John being about 77 years old, who lived in the upper end of Snyder county, near Troxelville. They emigrated from Lycoming county about twenty years ago to their place of residence. They lived in a very common and filthy manner, having pigs, dogs, etc. inhabit their dwelling with them. They followed fortune telling, and by it had accumulated a considerable sum of money about them, a good deal of which was in pieces of small denomination.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 9th ult., the neighbors of these old people were aroused by the report of fire arms, and discovered that their dwelling was in flames. They hurried to the scene of conflagration, but saw no one. After the building was consumed they found the ashes of the body of John Krutzler lying where the bed had stood in the house, and those of the body of his wife lying in what had been the hall of the house. The ashes of the bodies of a dog and hog were found in what had been the room of the house. The ruins at once satisfied those present that foul hands had been at work; that the two old people had been murdered, robbed, and then the house and bodies burned in it, so as to obliterate all traces of the commission of the crime.

For some reason or other, one by name of Perry Vickhart was arrested on suspicion. After his arrest he admitted the commission of the crime, and named as accomplices two brothers by name of Jonathan and Uriah Moyer, and one Emanuel Ettinger, who have all been arrested and are now in jail at Middleburg, Snyder county, awaiting trial. The offenders charged with the commission of the crime are all citizens of Snyder county, and it is supposed they got from these old folks about $3,000 in money. If the parties charged be guilty, the severest penalties of the law should be visited upon them.

Jurors and Trial List for January Term, Commencing Jan. 28, '78.

GRAND JURORS.

Spring, Wm Poorman, Carpenter.
Ferguson, J W Campbell, Tanner.
Bellefonte, John Bartruff, Coach Maker.
Union, Peter H Bush, Farmer.
Burnside, Silas Dixon, Blacksmith.
Boggs, A C Witherite, Farmer.
Ferguson, John Bailey, Farmer.
Philipsburg, Owen Hancock, Clerk.
Bellefonte, J P Zimmerman, Agent.
College, Griffeth Lytle, Blacksmith.
Ferguson, Samuel Harpster, Farmer.
Potter, John Arny, Farmer.
Boggs, Jas M Lucas, Farmer.
Bellefonte, Henry Twitmire, Blacksmith.
Unionville, Benjamin Rich, Justice.
Benner, Henry Sampsel, Farmer.
Walker, H C Snavely, Farmer.
Walker, Samuel Goodhart, Merchant.
Boggs, Wm Poorman, Farmer.
Haines, Wm Bower, Farmer.
Spring, James Tressler, Farmer.
Ferguson, James Crape, Farmer.
Penn, D S Kerstetter, Carpenter.
Potter, George Durst, Jr, Farmer.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Gregg, S J Herring, Farmer.
Milesburg, Daniel Boileau, Inn-keeper.
Milesburg, Claude Cook, Merchant.
Union, Harvey Hoover, Farmer.
Benner, Daniel Kerlin, Miller.
Unionville, N M Hall, Blacksmith.
Spring, E D Null, Plasterer.
Bellefonte, Geo A Bayard, Foundryman.
Benner, J H Fishburn, Farmer.
Bellefonte, S F Foster, Gentleman.
Philipsburg, Samuel Fleck, Merchant.
Philipsburg, C A Faulkner, Inn-keeper.
Potter, Wm Allison, Manufacturer.
Half Moon, Abednego Stine, Farmer.
Liberty, H A Snyder, Justice.
Spring, Shuman Lyon, Laborer.
Bellefonte, H A Williams, Painter.
Walker, Michael Shaffer, Farmer.
Milesburg, A T Boggs, Merchant.
Harris, B F Brown, Farmer.
Curtin, Wm Wensel, Blacksmith.
Ferguson, Fred Bottorf, Farmer.
Union, W A Peters, Laborer.
Snow Shoe, A C Hinton, Farmer.
Harris, Henry Fredrick, Farmer.
Bellefonte, George Wolf, Tinner.
Miles, Isaac Kinney, Blacksmith.
Penn, Wm Mank, Painter.
Potter, H P Sankey, Farmer.
Miles, Uriah S. Shaffer, Farmer.
Rush, D H Chandler, Jobber.
Harris, S B Stover, Farmer.
Bellefonte, John Curtin, Gentleman.
Miles, Austin Gramly, Farmer.
Miles, Sol Kleckner, Farmer.
Walker, B F Vanada, Farmer.
Walker, Benj F Winkleman, Farmer.
Bellefonte, Jesse Klinger, Gentleman.
Spring, Geo Kaufman, Farmer.
Philipsburg, Alex Adams, Laborer.
Howard, John W Gardner, Farmer.
Haines, Jerry Haines, Gentleman.
Taylor, John Fink, Farmer.
Howard, Frank Confer, Farmer.
Rush, Wm Pechdol, Carpenter.
Potter, John H Miller, Butcher.
College, Jas Glenn, Farmer.
Harris, A H Hosterman, Farmer.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Philipsburg, Edward Reed, Engineer.
Potter, Jno G Sankey, Farmer.
Penn, Jacob Detweiler, Farmer.
Harris, Wm McFarland, Farmer.
Penn, W P Catherman, Wagon Maker.
Benner, Jos Eckley, Farmer.
Spring, Morris W Furey, Farmer.
Howard, Jacob Holter, Farmer.
Bellefonte, Fred Smith, Saloon Keeper.
Patton, John Chambers, Farmer.
Philipsburg, J A Lukens, Carpenter.
Snow Shoe, C F Cheeseman, Manager.
Patton, R H Stine, Farmer.
College, J G Irvin, Manufacturer.
Gregg, Daniel Runkle, Farmer.
Boggs, Frank Harvey, Farmer.
Burnside, Sebastian Fisher, Farmer.
Marion, J H M'Cauley, Farmer.
Milesburg, Thomas Crawford, Forgeman.
Snow Shoe, John I Potter, Merchant.
Potter, Wm Stiver, Farmer.
Boggs, Samuel Charles, Shoemaker.
Liberty, Simon Lingle, Farmer.
Haines, Michael Feidler, Farmer.
Snow Shoe, Henry Witherite, Laborer.
Harris, Adam Hess, Nurseryman.
Taylor, David Ganoe, Teacher,
Ferguson, H C Campbell, Farmer.
Bellefonte, Geo F Brew, Merchant.
Howard, Wash Daughenbaugh, Laborer.
Bellefonte, Geo M Swartz, Dentist.
Liberty, John W Toner, Merchant.
Gregg, Elias Fetterhoff, Farmer.
Huston, Samuel Saxon, Sawyer.
Spring, John Null, Mason.
Benner, A D Swartz, Farmer.

TRIAL LIST—FIRST WEEK.

Alexander Loder vs J A Cryder, 464, August term, 1876.
E L Wian vs M Max, 364, August term, 1877.
John Riggleman vs J A Cryder, 279, November term, 1877.
R B Hartman vs Wm Condo, 265, November term, 1876.
Chas McCafferty use of vs Tobias Grew, 51, January term, 1877.
L C and S C R R Co vs E W Sweeny, 447, April term, 1877.
L C and S C R R Co vs Geo B Jack, 447, April term, 1877.
L C and S C R R Co vs Wm Bradford, 449, April term, 1877.
L C and S C R R Co vs James Osman, 450, April term, 1877.
J P Bullock vs T M Hall, 238, August term, 1877.
Schmidt vs T M Hall, 425, August term, 1877.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

R F Clow use of vs Derby Coal Co et al, 21, November term, 1876.
L W Munson vs J H Morrison, 43, January term, 1878.
Wm Bands Ex'rs vs Gilliland & Hoover, 89, April term, 1863.
Harper Bros vs J V Thomas & Co, 74, January term, 1872.
Samuel McWilliams vs H H Mothersbaugh, 293, November term, 1874.
J Z Long vs H Merriman et al, 81, January term, 1876.
Wm Campbell & Sons vs E McCormick et al, 291, January term, 1876.
J A Cryder vs H W Hoover, 166, April term, 1876.
Sarah From vs John Ardell, 110 August term, 1876.
Daniel Durst vs Adam Krumrine, 186, August term, 1876.
James Gates use of vs C H Kephart, 350, August term, 1876.
Ives, Murphy & Grove vs A C Hinton, 421, August term, 1876.
T R Quick et al vs A C Hinton, 421, August term, 1876.
Jacob Manassa et al vs J W Rhone, 486, August term, 1876.
Wm Brown vs Michael Meyers, 487, August term, 1876.
Commonwealth of Penna vs Dolly Swires et al, 81, November term, 1876.
Adam Kreps vs J G & M Packer, 100, November term, 1876.
Thos K Henderson vs John H McMonagle, 203, November term, 1876.
Lazarus Meyer vs Funk & Weber, 237, November term, 1876.
D S Dubree & Co use of vs Silas Blowers, 218, January term, 1877.
James Hanna vs Jacob Sankey et al, 219, January term, 1877.
John P. Dehaas use of vs H H Lucas, 28, April term, 1877.
M L Leitzel vs J H McCormick, 54, April term, 1877.
Job Williams vs Thos M Way & Son, 102, April term 1877.
John S Gray et ux vs L A Shearer, 201, April term, 1877.
Jas C Williams use of vs Jacob Mock, 297, April term, 1877.
D J McCann vs Wm H Jones et al, 307, April term, 1877.
First National Bank of Lock Haven vs B F Troxell, 332, April term, 1877.
B Spotts vs J J & A Pifer, 351, April term, 1877.
S Silknitter use of vs H W Hoover, 357, April term, 1877.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, January 22.

The solid gold society badges delivered by the Franklin Jewelry Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are exactly as represented. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money. —*Christian Voices*, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

FRESSLER—MEYER.—January 3, 1878, by Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, Mr. William Fressler to Miss Mary J. Meyer, both of Fillmore.

CAMPBELL—CARLEY.—Tuesday, January 1, by Rev. J. B. Shaves, of Milesburg, Mr. W. H. Campbell, of Milesburg, to Miss Annie Carley, of Salt Lick, Clearfield county.

LUDWIG—SCHRECK.—December 27, 1877, by the Rev. J. M. King, at residence of bride's parents, Mr. Felix Ludwig of Houserville, Centre county, to Miss Margaret E. Schreck of Lemont, Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

BAKER.—In College township, 28th ult., Mrs. Sarah Baker, wife of Joseph Baker, of laryngeal asthma, aged 61 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Deceased was a daughter of George Coble, was born June 18, 1816, and was married June 29, 1835. She had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the county, and was highly respected and loved by all.

GLOSSNER.—On the 22d ult., at Howard, this county, Mr. John Glossner, aged 49 years, 1 month and 6 days.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To purchasers of boots, shoes and rubbers: Graham & Son will offer for the next sixty days the largest, cheapest, and best stock of boots, shoes and rubbers ever brought to Bellefonte, at the following bottom price, *for Cash:*

Mens' coarse boots	$2 50 per pair.
Mens' fine calf boots	3 50 "
Mens' coarse shoes	1 25 "
Ladies' coarse shoes	1 25 "
Ladies' fine buttom shoes	2 00 "
Childrens' school shoes	1 00 "
Mens' wool-lined gum boots	3 00 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1 50 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top Congress overshoes	1 50 "
Mens' wool-lined cloth top Alaskas	1 00 "
Mens' all gum overshoes	60 "
Ladies' wool-lined cloth top overshoes	90 "
Ladies' wool-lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1 25 "
Ladies' all gum overshoes	40 "
Misses' all gum overshoes	35 "
Childrens' all gum overshoes	30 "
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel, extra quality	1 35 "

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first class rubber goods. Please send in your orders early.

The best quality of sole leather, calf and kip skins always on hand. Respectfully yours,

10 2-4t GRAHAM & SON.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, January 9, 1878.

The snow has added some life to our streets, and the mercantile trade has been benefited accordingly.

GRAIN—The movements of wheat are light, and a further decline of five cents per bushel in our market is announced. The peace negotiations at the seat of war in Europe has had its influence on prices, and a weaker market on the sea board is the result, which has a corresponding influence here. In the present state of the market we have no opinion as to future prices.

CORN—The supply of corn is in excess of the demand, but the unfavorable news from the West may stimulate prices here during the season. Hon. John Wentworth writes to the *Country Gentleman* that the injury done to the corn crop at the West is really very serious. He says, under date of Dec. 24: "Two months ago the prospects were that we would have the greatest crop of corn ever gathered in the West. But, with slight exceptions, the weather has been warm and rainy. It has been impossible to move gathering teams over the cornfields, and, where corn has been gathered, most of it has moulded in the cribs. As it is doubtful how much longer such weather will continue, our farmers are much disheartened. This is my forty-first winter in Illinois, and I have never known one so disastrous to the corn-growing interest."

RYE—No change in rye.

OATS—The supply of oats is equal to home consumption. No demand for shipping.

HAY—The supply of hay is in excess of the demand, and prices are irregular. Some choice timothy sold within a week at ten dollars per ton.

STRAW—Straw is scarce and in demand both for stable use and making paper.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	8
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	28
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Hams per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow per pound	8
Potatoes per pushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Markets.

January 5, 1878.

WHEAT—Amber, $1.42@1.44.
CORN—Old, 64c; new, 58c.
OATS—White, 36c@37c; mixed, 34c@35c.
RYE—Rye, 73c.
CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed, 8c@8¼c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5c@6c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	106¼	106⅝
" " " '65, J. and J	102¼	103⅛
" " " '67, " "	105¼	105⅝
" " " '68, " "	107	107⅛
" 10-40 coupon	107¼	107⅝
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	120
New 5's, Reg. '81	105¾	106⅛
" " c '81	105¾	106⅛
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	103⅝	103⅞
" " c '91	103¾	103⅞
" 4's, Reg. 1907	101¼	101½
" " c. 1907	102	102¼
Gold	102⅝	102¾
Pennsylvania	32½	33
Reading	16⅜	16⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	9½	9¾
Lehigh Navigation	18⅝	18¾
" Valley	39½	40
United R. R. of N. J	121	122
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	7	7¼
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	31	31½
Nesquehoning	47	33½
North Pennsylvania	36½	38